The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

GLASGOW HAS FIFTY CENT GAS.

Owned and Operated Own Lighting Plants for Thirty-six Years.

START WAS MADE.

Owners Exchanged Stock Profits and Profits Fully Meet All Payments.

BY RAYMOND.

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[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

GLASGOW, April 30.—"Gas, electricity, and transportation, the four great municipalities, ought to be controlled by municipality in the interest of the people," said Alexander Wilson, general manager of the Glasgow gas department, to me today. "There seems to be no difficulty," he added, "in running a gas plant successfully as a municipal corporation. Here we have separate gas and electricity departments, two municipal departments. They work with each other exactly as do private companies.

There are, of course, many other advantages of municipal ownership, but the four mentioned include those which I consider most important.

Large Profits Not Sought.

Glasgow has not sought to make large profits to reduce taxation. In this Glasgow differs different from many English cities. The administration of any public utility should be for the sole purpose of furnishing the article at the lowest price to the consumer. If we accumulate a large surplus we put it into the common fund, thus compelling the ratepayer who uses gas to share profits with the ratepayer who does not. Therefore there is a constant effort to reduce prices.

I might add that the private gas plants in Glasgow had an experience of running the municipal plant for thirty-six years we bought it that it has become a permanent, successful policy. We write off a liberal amount each year for depreciation and to create a surplus to provide for new plants, apparatus, and the sinking fund provided for.

Interesting Price of Gas.

The attempt to adjust the price of gas as nearly possible to the net cost of production is interesting. In 1869, when we took the works, the companies had fixed the price at $1.50 a thousand cubic feet, with a discount of 5 to 15 per cent. The average discount to all customers, therefore, was about 10 per cent.

During the few years of heavy expenditures on the municipal gas works the price of gas to consumers rose, in 1874, to an average of $1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet. That was the maximum. Since then, under municipal management, there has been a steady reduction in price, with the single exception of during a strike of workmen.

Immediately after the city took control of the gas works in 1869 the price was fixed at 96 cents per 1,000, twenty years after the city took control the price was reduced to 60 cents.

Glasgow Has 50 Cent Gas.

Now, after thirty-six years of municipal ownership, the rate is 50 cents for lighting purposes and for power—a good deal less than the price charged when the works were under private control.

When we purchased the old plants by paying cities to the shareholders. A large part of the old debt has been paid out of the current profits. We were able to secure money for the erection of permanent works, using the credit of the city merely to secure the money. The money, however, has never cost the city anything. It pays its share exactly as a private corporation would and charges the city for gas the same as other consumers and takes contracts for lighting streets and public buildings after competition with the electric department. The committee in charge of lighting is independent both of the gas and electric lights, and chooses the system best adapted to its view for its special purposes.

Plants Managed Separately.

The municipally owned departments are run as separate business enterprises and sell gas to their own customers. We have been building new gas works, laying mains, increasing the capacity, and reducing the cost.

For instance, we produced 9,000 feet of gas for every ton of coal carbonized, an increase compared with the average of 8,000 cubic feet.

Please note that we actually account for all but 5 per cent of all the gas manufactured.

Not Applicable for Any City.

Mr. Wilson during his interview Mr. Wilson said:

"I do not see why any municipality could not purchase a private company at a fair cash valuation, without the watered stock, pay all interest and meet all fixed charges out of the annual revenues. That is exactly what we have done. One private company is the same, with the only difference that the profits appear as dividends in a private company, while in a municipality the profits are used to reduce the price of gas to the consumer. Municipal ownership is the only way to operate a gas company."

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Fair Monday, showers Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; easterly winds.
Sunrise, 4:48; sunset, 6:48. Moonrise, 3:40 a. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 51, min. 36, mean 44, normal for the day 48. Deficiency for 1905, 286.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Deficiency for 1905, 1.19 inches.
Wind, W., max. 18 miles an hour, at 12:30 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 80%, 7 p. m. 71%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 10, 11, 12, 13.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Employers and strike leaders prepared to renew conflict with redoubled force today. Page 1.

Labor leaders in federation meeting declared for finish fight. Page 1.

Strike violence increased in intensity; women joined rioters and one mob beat two drivers and attacked street car; many shot or slugged. Page 2.

Many Chicago pastors devoted their Sunday sermons to discussion of teamsters' strike. Page 2.

Employment agencies all over country offered men to take places of striking teamsters. Page 2.

Many letters from other cities, expressing approval of employers' stand, received by Secretary Job. Page 2.

Out of town purchasers in South Water street took their fruit and produce with them as hand baggage. Page 2.

The Rev. Johnston Myers denounced union sluggers at funeral of C. J. Carlstrom, strike victim. Page 3.

Employers rejected truce proposition, and mayor's peace commission is disbanded. Page 3.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Russian retreat from Mukden described by camp trader who joined the rout to Tie pass. Page 5.

Tokio had advices that Russian fleets would unite on May 5; again reported at Hainan island. Page 5.

FOREIGN.

Glasgow has 50 cent gas as result of thirty-six years' practical experience with municipal ownership of lighting plants; working of system described by Raymond's special cable. Page 1.

Marie Corelli denounced "overrich fools," who spend small fortunes in luxuries, dining at fashionable London restaurants. Page 5.

Czar's grant of religious freedom gave liberty of conscience to 82,000,000 of his subjects; declared greatest gift since liberation of serfs. Page 5.

WASHINGTON.

Richard Weightman says annual hysteria over planked shad pays tribute to overrated fish. Page 6.

Germany's threat of tariff war with United States failed to alarm administration at Washington; congress expected to supply president with retaliatory weapon. Page 7.

Members of senate committee said to have been converted to railroads' views on rate issue. Page 7.

DOMESTIC.

Capt. Hallbourn, U. S. A., at Fort Douglas, arrested for intoxication, wounds lieutenant and kills self. Page 4.

Joseph Jefferson buried at Buzzard's Bay after impressive funeral. Page 5.

Edna Williams, girl athlete and broncho "buster," was indicted for burglary in New York. Page 7.

Practice act opposed by corporation attorneys and courts may fail to get through legislature. Page 14.

Poison tests made in court at Greenville, Tex., resulted in death sentence for uxoricide. Page 14.

LOCAL.

Automobile ran away in Lincoln park and upset buggy in which woman and boy were riding. Page 4.

"Tom" Gahan, contractor, politician, and old settler, dead. Page 5.

Health department declared lives saved by drainage canal more than compensated for cost. Page 9.

Gen. Ballington Booth at Third Presbyterian church described work in slums of American cities. Page 9.

Life savers rescued four yachtsmen off Seventy-third street. Page 9.

New city council will hold its first business meeting tonight, with Mayor Dunne presiding. Page 14.

New York man came to Chicago to seek child he says was kidnaped. Page 14.

NEW YORK.

Duke of Manchester said American characteristics are trusts and craze to get rich quick. Page 4.

Facts disclosed by second autopsy on Cæsar Young's body alleged to have been hidden by Prosecutor Rand in Nan Patterson case. Page 4.

RELIGIOUS.

Bigelow, bank swindler in Milwaukee, Wis., was theme of sermons in several churches. Page 9.

Bishop Fallows declared flat life is menace to race. Page 9.

Dr. Frank Newhall White upheld mission board in accepting Rockefeller's gift. Page 9.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

London stock exchange unsettled while naval battle in the far east is pending. Page 13.

New York stock market experienced panic, some issues losing over 11 points. Page 13.

Week was one of unsettled conditions in stock market; prices seeking lower level. Page 13.

Break of 15 cents for week and of 35 cents from high point marked collapse of May wheat deal. Page 13.

SPORTING.

Chicago Nationals defeated Cincinnati in tenth inning, 8 to 5. Page 8.

Belmont park, New York's magnificent racetrack, will open Thursday. Page 8.

Three association games were played, one resulting in tie. Page 8.

"Doc" White of White Sox shut out Detroit; 15,000 persons saw game. Page 8.

Chicago charges relay team was unfairly treated at Franklin field. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Campania	Mongolian.
NEW YORK	St. Paul	
NEW YORK	Caledonia	
NEW YORK	Celtic	
NEW YORK	Minta	
SAN FRAN		Hanger.
CHERBOURG		Kurfurst.
FIUME	Panconia	
GLASGOW		Pretorian.
LIVERPOOL	Cedric	
LONDON		Ontarian.
MOVILLE	Columbia	Astoria.
QUEENSTWN.		Dunbrid.
SOUTH'MPTON	St. Louis	

REDOUBLE FORCE IN LABOR CONTEST

Both Employers and Teamsters Prepare for Renewed and Growing Struggle Today.

ARMISTICE PLAN GIVEN UP.

Business Men Declare It Ridiculous to Let Rioters "Make Merry" for Two Days.

WILL CITE 100 FOR CONTEMPT.

After twenty-four hours of Sunday interlude, not entirely peaceful, the teamsters' strike will be resumed this morning with redoubled force. Even in the midst of hopeless efforts for peace yesterday no moment of time was lost by either employers or strike leaders in preparation for the renewed and constantly growing struggle.

The "forlorn hope" of a forty-eight hour armistice held out by Mayor Dunne's peace commission on Saturday afternoon went glimmering last evening after the commission had concluded a three hour conference with the executive committee of the Employers' association.

Condemn Proposed Truce.

The business men declared to the mayor that it was ridiculous to ask them to paralyze the commerce of this city of 2,000,000 people for two days, during which time rioters might "make merry" with life and property. The strikers previously had demanded that the forty-eight hours' truce include the cessation of police activity.

The merchants' committee also told the mayor and his peace commission that "under no circumstances would they tolerate any interference with the conduct of business from any source whatever."

That ended the peace talk.

Violence Becomes More Intense.

The strike violence became more intense during the day and the rioting covered nearly all sections of the city. In many of the attacks on nonunionists women took part. The funeral of one victim of sluggers was held in the afternoon.

The Injured.

Becker, Louis, 852 Halsted street, dealer in barrels; beaten by strike mob at Crosby and Oak streets.

Bradshaw, Walter, 3749 California avenue; nonunion driver; severely injured by stone thrown by strike rioters at Madison and Franklin streets.

Grady, Harry, team owner, 3713 Emerald avenue, shot and probably fatally wounded, supposedly by strike sympathizer.

Grady, William, team owner, 3713 Emerald avenue; shot and severely wounded, supposedly by strike sympathizer.

Klus, Herman, nonunion driver, beaten and kicked by strike mob at Crosby and Oak streets.

Schoene, Charles, patrolman, severely beaten while trying to stop strike disturbance near Excelsior park.

Walters, O. G., United States Express company watchman; slugged by strike sympathizers at Jackson boulevard and Halsted street.

Several persons were slugged during the strike rioting whose names were not reported.

Week of War Expected.

There were indications in labor union counsels during the day which forecast a week of war, in which the most desperate maneuvers would be brought into play in a great effort to avert utter defeat. This plan for a speedy issue was regarded by leaders as the only chance of success.

At the meeting of the federation of labor during the afternoon President Dold delivered an impassioned speech, in which he declared it now was a war to the bitter end.

In a series of other speeches in a like vein there was an evident attempt to buoy up the spirits of the rank and file of union men and to cement the forces.

One of the allurements held out by the strike leaders was an appeal to President Roosevelt, Gov. Deneen, and Mayor Dunne to come to Chicago and investigate the strike before sending troops. The speakers invariably denounced the employers, the grand jury, the injunctions, and the strike breakers, striving to throw the blame for the riotous events of the last week upon the shoulders of the business men.

No more men were called out on strike during the day.

Two Legal Moves Today.

The oratory of the union leaders was in contrast with the quiet activity of the employers, who were engaged in getting ready for more serious business today. The results of their councils will appear this morning in two legal moves.

Attorney Levy Mayer has the names of 100 union men which he expects to submit to Judge Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit court in contempt proceedings. These are the first cases to be brought to the attention of the federal court. The charge will be the violation of the federal injunction obtained by the Employers' Teaming association.

It will be charged by the association that each of the men to be summoned into court has violated a specific clause, and in the case of several persons a number of clauses of the injunction.

Detectives at Work.

Affidavits by a large staff of detectives in the employ of the association are now in the hands of Mr. Mayer regarding each act of violence. Included among the persons against whom proof has been secured are a number of strikers who attacked the Gibbons barns at Crosby and Hobbie streets on Saturday evening. These barns are under the protection of the federal injunction.

Furthermore, members of the association yesterday said that they had planned to ask the indictment by the federal grand jury of the persons cited for contempt. The grand jury will reassemble on Wednesday.

At least 100 men will be cited for contempt as fast as the necessary papers can be prepared," said Attorney Mayer. "The same is true of the prospective effort of the association to secure the indictment of violators of the law by the federal grand jury."

Express Companies to Ask Writ.

Injunction proceedings on behalf of the seven express companies also were declared to be imminent, the consensus of opinion being in favor of an application to the federal court today. Attorney Mayer, as counsel for the companies, said arrangements had been made to enjoin the striking express drivers and their union aides "at the earliest possible moment."

The express companies yesterday took advantage of the lull in strike activities and accomplished a good day's work in making deliveries.

Every company except the Adams and the National made deliveries. Most of the unfinished work of the Adams company had been completed late Saturday night when, under a heavy guard, the wagons were loaded and unloaded with the haste of war time.

All the hotels were remembered by the companies, and much perishable produce was delivered. More than thirty-five wagon loads of goods were handled by the American company. The drivers were armed, and the vehicles were accompanied by police. Thirty wagons were in use by the United States company. Little interference was reported. The Wells Fargo company had eight wagons out, and deliveries were made under adequate guard.

Big Loss in South Water Street.

The express companies could not, however, go to the rescue of South Water street. Because of the paralysis of that branch of the express business commission merchants estimate their losses on Saturday and yesterday to be between $50,000 and $100,000.

That the dampening effect of the strike on business in general is also far reaching was shown by the action of one large wholesale millinery house which was compelled to call in its salesmen from neighboring states because of a scarcity of orders.

The mails during the day brought scores of letters of sympathy to the Employers' association from similar bodies of business men in other cities. Each of these letters, according to Secretary Job, contained commendation for the stand taken by the local merchants, and assured moral, and, if necessary, financial support.

General Effort to Move Wagons.

The plans of merchants for business today are not clearly defined. A general attempt will be made among the wholesalers to move wagons. They will be manned by nonunion drivers, under the protection of the federal injunction. The movement of these wagons will commence at daybreak. Trouble is likely to follow soon afterward.

"We have purchased many wagons and we have men enough to make deliveries for almost all the firms needing help," said Victor W. Sincere, representing the Employers' Teaming company, last night. "More horses will be purchased today, and, as we need them, more men will be hired. It is not expected that we will meet with any serious interference in making deliveries."

It is not likely that the retail stores of State street will try to do much in the way of deliveries. The region they must cover is the whole city, and it is deemed impracticable at present to invite riot in such a manner. The wholesalers' field is restricted to the downtown district and the freight depots.

More Police on Strike Duty.

Supt. O'Neill and Assistant Chief Schuettler held a long conference in the afternoon in the city hall. They decided to increase this morning to 950 men the strength of the police force on strike duty. While these men are engaged actively in guarding the employers' wagons, a thousand more will be held in reserve, ready on a minute's notice to be summoned.

The chief also decided to take drastic measures to stamp out what he calls the "gun evil."

"Every man carrying a gun or weapon of any kind, whether a striker or not, will be arrested," he said. "Mayor Dunne's proclamation has given us authority to act, and in no uncertain manner. Every striker, teamster, or picket will be 'fanned' for weapons, and if they are found they not only will be confiscated, but the person carrying them will be arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons."

Expects to Fill Police Courts.

"We have made no new plans other than to increase the number of men on strike duty," said Assistant Chief Schuettler. "It is impossible to make any plans under these circumstances. We expect to fill the police courts with men who are now roaming the streets and shooting at random whenever they get excited."

Attorney Dudley Taylor of the Employers' association said he was prepared to prosecute the cases in the police courts as fast as the men were arrested. He announced that it was his intention to insist, whenever possible, upon immediate trials, despite the tendency of the attorneys for the arrested men to delay the hearings indefinitely.

While the legal forces of the employers were thus planning vigorous prosecutions, the union leaders likewise were taking steps to enlist the services of more attorneys. Demands were made at the meeting of the labor federation that strike breakers should not be allowed to carry revolvers and "razors."

Spread of Strike Expected.

It is not expected that the strike leaders will meet the aggressive moves of the employers this morning otherwise than in the manner pursued during the last week. Discharges will be the signal for strikes, and before night it is probable that several large additions will be made to the number of teamsters already out.

There were rumors that the employers, tired of waiting for the union moves, were on the point of declaring a general lockout of their drivers. This was denied, however, by John G. Shedd, who referred to the idea as unwise.

Opposed to Lockouts.

"There will be no general lockout," added Levy Mayer. "The employers will give no quarter, however, and discharge will be the inevitable result of any teamster's refusal to obey the orders of his employer."

"The John V. Farwell company will not lock out anybody," said John V. Farwell Jr. "The present labor difficulty is not a lockout, but a strike. Of course, if the men refuse to work they will be discharged. But we, the employers, do not believe either in lockouts or in sympathetic strikes. The union leaders say they are able to stop all violence. I don't see why they don't do it. Their attitude is inconsistent, considering their protestations in favor of law and order."

New Men Hired Permanently.

"The principal development of the day was the encouragement the Employers Teaming association is giving men to take permanent positions with it—not 'strike breakers' positions," said Fred W. Job, secretary of the association.

"We are satisfied with the situation today and are ready for the fight tomorrow. More strike breakers are coming in right along. The result of the published list of strikes lost by union teamsters elsewhere than Chicago has brought in hundreds of telegrams from other cities, containing offers to furnish us men. The high pay is an attraction and the jobs are permanent. There will not be a general lockout. We want to 'do business.'"

Train Coming with Strike Breakers.

The importation of men to fill the strikers' places continues without interruption. Five hundred men recruited from farms of southern Illinois and Missouri and from the plantations of Kentucky left St. Louis last midnight on a special train over the Illinois Central road for Chicago. They are promised one and all steady employment at $2.50 a day and free lodging as long as the strike continues. Their positions are to be permanent, it is promised, even if the strike should be settled tomorrow.

Five hundred more strike breakers will come from St. Louis on another special train tonight.

The work of getting the first lot of five hundred men into and out of St. Louis yesterday was conducted with the utmost secrecy. No special officers were at the Union station to assist in getting them started and to prevent possible trouble, although such assistance had been requested.

Representatives from Chicago firms were in St. Louis and operated with the local labor agencies there and with the officials of the Illinois Central. Most of the men from southern Illinois, about 100 in number, are reported as being fresh faced young country boys. A majority of those recruited from Kentucky are negroes. The men were under strict orders to tell no one where they were going or what they were going to do.

The attitude of the Chicago employers is one of reticence regarding the importation of the strike breakers. They hope in this way to avert unnecessary clashes.

May Avoid Strike at Yards.

Stockyards packers believe a strike of their teamsters can be avoided, according to statements made by officials of various companies. There is no disposition on the part of the packers to "force the issue," it was said, and efforts will be made by the companies to avoid precipitating a conflict.

In the event that it became necessary to take sides teamsters who refused to deliver meat wherever sent probably would be discharged, it was said, although no agreement had been reached on this point between the various houses. No conference of the packers was held during the day.

Soldiers Held in Readiness.

Enlisted men at Fort Sheridan were notified yesterday not to absent themselves from the post without permission. Although the officers profess not to believe that they will receive any directions to proceed with their troops to Chicago to maintain the federal injunction against striking teamsters, every preparation has been made for the transfer of the soldiers to this city at a moment's notice.

A few soldiers are allowed to go to Highwood, a mile away, but all permits to visit Chicago are denied. Clothing and arms have been inspected carefully, and the campaign tents of the troops are being aired.

"We do not expect to get orders to go to Chicago," said one of the officers, "but it is well to be prepared for any unforeseen contingency."

Labor Leaders Arrested.

Joseph W. Young, president of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' union, was arrested in the evening by Detectives Mullen and Griffen of the Central station. Henry Lapp, business agent of the same union, was also taken into custody. Both were taken to the Harrison street station and later were released on bonds.

The arrests were made on warrants taken out by James Callahan, an agent of the Frank E. Scott Transfer company, who went to Justice Prindiville in the Chicago Athletic club, Saturday night and obtained warrants for four union leaders. Search was made for Young and Lapp Saturday night, but they could not be found.

According to Callahan, Young and Lapp, with two other union leaders, went to the barns of the Scott company and ordered forty-five teamsters to quit work. Some of the men refused and Callahan says violence was threatened. The prisoners are charged with intimidation and inciting a riot.

Hired "Sluggers" at Work.

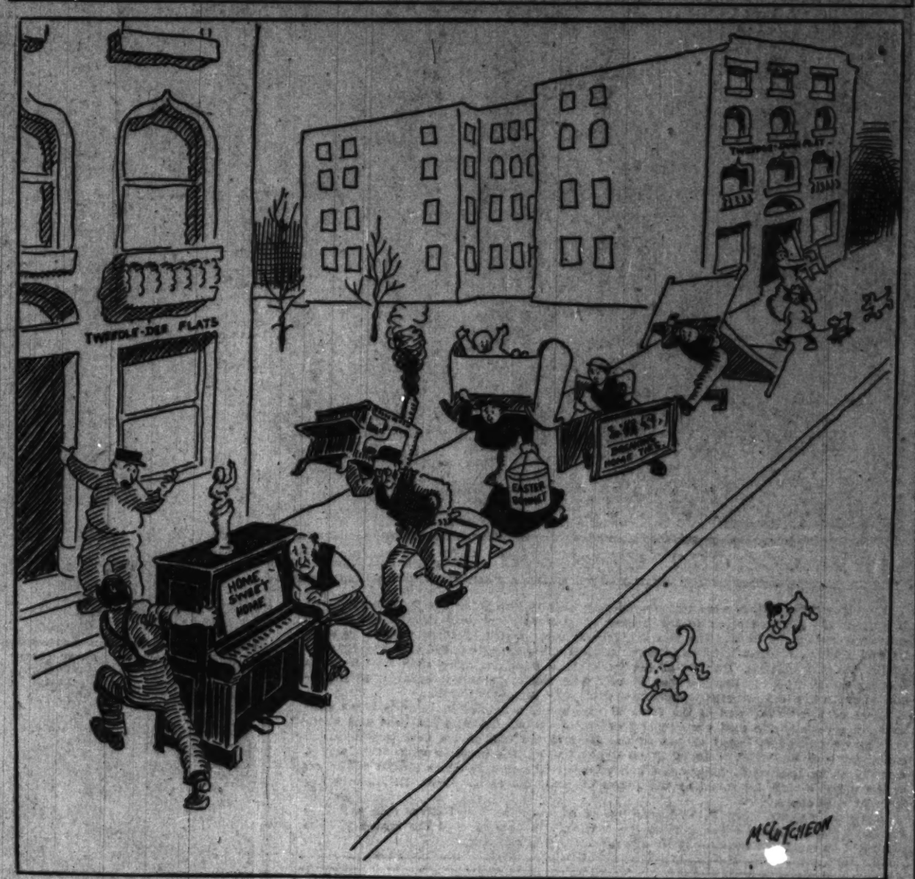
That hired "sluggers" in the pay of men behind the teamsters' strike are at work was revealed yesterday in an attack on Lute Grant, a reporter for the Inter Ocean. After assaulting the newspaper man the "slugger" threatened to shoot the man whom he had attacked.

Grant was assaulted within ten yards of Bricklayers' hall, Monroe and Peoria streets, immediately following the close of the meeting of the Federation of Labor. Scores of union delegates witnessed the attack, but none ventured to interfere. It is believed the assault was prompted not by members of the teamsters' union but by some of the mysterious "lay" leaders in the present trouble, who took umbrage at stories in the papers concerning "graft."

The "slugger," without giving warning, delivered a blow from behind, which nearly felled his victim, and followed this attack by drawing a revolver. He did not shoot, however, but instead darted into a saloon and disappeared.

A MOVING PICTURE.

"Doggone This Teamster's Strike!"



LABOR DECLARES FIGHT TO FINISH.

President Dold Defines the Strikers' Position at Federation of Labor Meeting.

ONE SIDE MUST BE CRUSHED

Only One Voice for Peace Is Heard in Councils of the Men at the Head of Great Struggle.

DECIDE ON APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT

"A fight now to the bitter end."

This was the essence of the speech of President Charles Dold of the Chicago Federation of Labor to his followers yesterday afternoon.

Five hundred delegates, representing almost every labor organization in the city, and as many more sympathizers, crowded the new historic Bricklayers' hall at Peoria and Monroe street and applauded the sentiments of Dold.

Other speakers counseled radical action. Only one word was heard in behalf of peace. That was uttered by George J. Thompson, a member of the city board of education. He said that in another week the unionists would regret their haste. His talk was greeted with silence.

Dold's Position Cleverly Taken.

President Dold's speech, in the phrase of billiards, was a "safety position shot." He counseled "conservatism," while declaring for a "finish fight."

The meeting, including the president's speech, was devoted to an attempt to stimulate the hopes of the rank and file of union members so that the depressing events in prospect may not too deeply discourage them. It also was a move to "gain time" for Shea and his associate leaders.

The speakers did not reach the point once reached by Debs, when he advised his followers to "save their money and buy a gun," but by innuendo and suggestion some of them came dangerously near it. They advocated the swearing in of labor men as deputy sheriffs so that they might carry arms "to preserve peace and put down disorder."

Critical Day for Labor Interests.

"The most critical Sunday in the history of organized labor," was a phrase often heard at the meeting. In the audience were many women, delegates from the garment workers' union, the cause of the present struggle. In the rear of the hall, among the hundreds of "sympathizers" and friends of labor, the dim old face of "Mother Jones" could be seen through the haze of tobacco smoke.

From the first the sentiment of the meeting was for fight. Warning notes were heard as the discussion advanced, but the predominant thought of the meeting was expressed by President Dold when he declared himself thus:

"Shall the unions be wiped from the map of Chicago? What can our answer be? The employers want a general strike. A general strike means the sheriff, the troops, chaos, and riot. If the employers want this they can bring it about.

"Conservatism will be pursued by us to the end, but a thousand times rather honorable defeat than unconditional surrender."

Appeal to Roosevelt.

The meeting decided to appeal to the executive officers of the state, city, and nation to make an investigation of the strike before sending the militia or federal troops to Chicago.

President Dold was empowered to appoint a committee to call on Mayor Dunne, Gov. Deneen, and President Roosevelt for this purpose. The committee was named today.

Text of the Resolutions.

T. P. Quinn introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry by the president, governor, and mayor. It was adopted unanimously and was as follows:

Whereas, The Employers' association and its allies of this city have declared their deliberate intention to crush out of existence the trade union organizations;

Whereas, In pursuance of this policy, said Employers' association and its allies are resorting to every scheme of misrepresentation derivable for the purpose of misleading the public;

Whereas, Said association has determinedly refused all overtures for arbitration or investigation into the facts causing the present industrial conditions in Chicago;

Resolved, That we request the mayor of this city, the governor of this state, and the president of this nation to investigate the present situation before complying with any request made for the use of police, militia, or soldiers in Chicago during the present difficulty;

Resolved, That the president of this organization be instructed to appoint a committee to lay the facts before President Roosevelt, Gov. Deneen, and Mayor Dunne, and take such other steps as may be necessary to give effect to these resolutions.

Unions to Fight for Life.

The report of the strike committee, presented by Joseph W. Morton, chairman, at the outset of the meeting, cited the progress of the strike and told of the "efforts for peace" on the part of the labor unions, and then called for a committee of twenty-five to meet in the federation headquarters tonight "to discuss ways and means to prevent the disruption of organized labor." The report was adopted.

Morton had been expected to lead a peace movement, and some surprise was manifested as he advanced the idea that organized labor was in its death struggle.

"The teamsters have decided," he said, "that every possible means must be used to interest labor throughout the city in this fight. Every possible effort has been used thus far to [illegible] a settlement. The em-

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

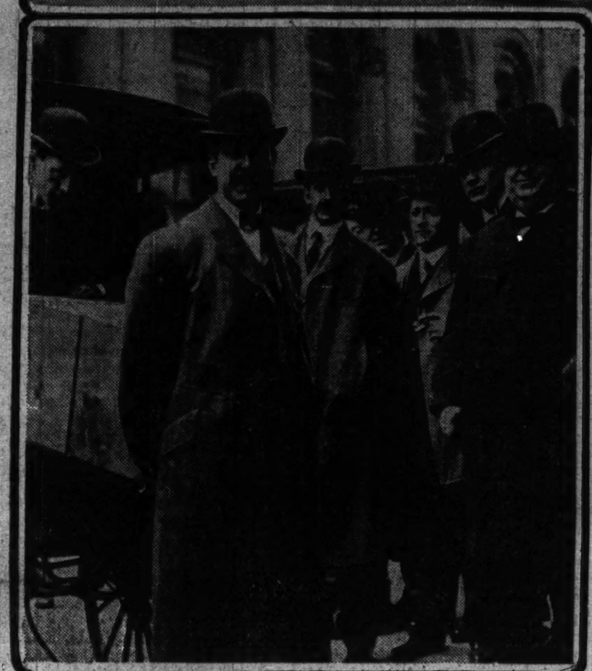
Police Guard Wagons Carrying $16,000,000 Through Chicago's Streets.

$16,000,000 CHANGING QUARTERS.

Sixteen million dollars were transferred yesterday by the Hibernian Banking association from the Ashland block to the Rector building at Clark and Monroe streets, the new quarters of the bank. The valuable freight was carried in three wagons guarded by Police Lieut. Andrew Rohan and eight Central office detectives and escorted by most of the banking officials. Outside of the bank there were not more than half a dozen persons aware that the transfer was to be made, and the treasure caravan as it proceeded south in Clark street consequently attracted no especial attention.

Most of the money was in the form of banknotes, conveyed in wooden boxes constructed especially for that purpose and carefully sealed. Considerable gold and silver coin was contained in heavy canvas sacks. Most of the bills in the first wagon, which contained over $6,000,000, were of $1,000 denomination, the bankers said. This wagon was driven by Bayard L. Barrows, a union teamster, who was under $10,000 bond. All of the vehicles were furnished by the Dixon Transfer company. Lieut. Rohan occupied the seat with the driver.

Assistant Paying Teller F. D. Payne looked after the gold and silver coin and Vice President H. B. Clarke superintended the loading and unloading of the currency. The bank will be ready for business in its new quarters this morning.



H.B. CLARKE, Vice President. L.B. CLARKE, Vice President. LIEUT. ANDY ROHAN

UNLOADING AT THE RECTOR BUILDING.

MANY CITIES SEND CHEER.

INDORSEMENT OF EMPLOYERS' STAND DECLARED IN LETTERS.

Secretary Job Gives Out Communications Received in Regard to the Teamsters' Strike—W. H. Saunders of St. Louis, W. C. Gentry of Pittsburg, Pa., F. E. Matson of Indianapolis, A. C. Marshall of Dayton, O., and Others Write in Approval.

As indicative of the indorsement given the attitude of the employers, excerpts from letters received by the Employers' association since the strike began were given out by Secretary Fred W. Job yesterday.

From Walter H. Saunders, general counsel of the St. Louis Employers' association came this message: "I am glad indeed to see that you are getting along so well with the teamsters' strike in Chicago. If you win out, as you surely must, it will be a glorious victory, and I think a permanent one in the sense that the teamsters will have learned that they no longer can sandbag the business interests of Chicago."

Looks for Employers' Victory.

W. C. Gentry, secretary of the Employers' association of Pittsburg, Pa., wrote in a similar vain.

"I am much pleased," he wrote, "to note the determined stand you people take in dealing with this outrage. It is the only means to industrial peace, and I cannot but think results will show a victory for you. Please feel free to ask us for any assistance we may be able to render."

The general counsel of the Employers' association of Indianapolis, Ind., Frederick E. Matson, expressed himself as follows: "Our business people here are watching the Chicago situation with a great deal of interest, and you may be sure they will be ready to help you in every possible way."

Approves Chicagoans' Stand.

Secretary A. C. Marshall of the Employers' association, Dayton, O., was enthusiastic.

"I am thoroughly conversant with all the details of the infamous teamsters' strike in so far as they are published in the Chicago papers and the press generally," he wrote, "and, with the employers of this city, am enthusiastic over the attitude which the employers of Chicago finally have assumed. A fight to the finish will be worth a thousand times what it costs."

Communications in the same vein also were received from Boston, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Omaha.

STORES STILL LACK TEAMS.

Deliveries of Purchases Will Not Be Attempted by State Street Firms Until Tomorrow.

State street retail stores will make no deliveries today, except in a few exceptional cases or where people are in a position to take away their own goods. The Employers' Teaming company expected to be able to supply the stores with a few teams, but it was found impracticable to begin deliveries until tomorrow. It is then expected that more than 200 teams will be available.

Some of the merchants said they were in a position to make some deliveries, but did not like to risk encountering the violence of the strikers, as they would be obliged to make good any loss to their customers, so it was decided to wait until the Employers' Teaming company is in a position to guarantee safe deliveries, and then only to attempt to move the heaviest goods.

"We believe the people will understand our position and be patient with us a short time longer," said J. E. Holden, manager of Marshall Field & Co. "They understand that the strike is not of our seeking."

Otto Young of the Fair store said an attempt would be made to get out a few wagonloads of goods. The stores have not had much difficulty in securing supplies of milk and other perishable food for their restaurants, and coal deliveries also have been made under police protection. There is a general impression among the managers of the big stores that things will be running smoothly as usual by the end of this or the first of next week.

SHEA PROTESTS TO GOVERNOR.

Teamsters' President Against Sending Militia to Chicago—Wants Investigation First.

In a message sent to Gov. Deneen yesterday, President Cornelius P. Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters protested against the "ordering out of" the state militia. Shea wired that he understood from the utterances of Levy Mayer, attorney for the Employers' association, troops would be called on "for the purpose of intimidating and coercing our members to return to work under military protection."

Before such action is taken, Gov. Deneen is requested to "investigate the conditions."

"All shooting affrays and incidents that lead to riots upon the streets of Chicago," Shea telegraphed, "are invariably started by the strike breakers or guards in the employ of the Employers' association who are directing the struggle against the teamsters' union." The teamsters, Shea asserts, are "conducting themselves as law abiding citizens and are using their best endeavors to have peace preserved."

we gave such support to them as we deemed necessary. When the strength of the tailors' association was brought to bear to bring about their extermination they came to us with their last plea. 'Save us from the sweatshop,' they cried. Even then we did not say we would cease work. We consulted the direct interests that might become involved. We asked the individual members of the federation if they would stand by the garment workers.

"We said that if the teamsters would lend their aid they should be paid for the sacrifice. It was agreed to. Only after that was the strike proposition considered. A committee was appointed to settle the difficulty. They reported. We went to the tailors' association. They directed us to their attorney, who said:

"'Unconditional surrender.'

Declares for a Finish Fight.

"I want to say to you, to the tailor's association, and to the press, that I will fight it out on this line with all my heart, and with all the weapons that I can find."

Here he was interrupted by uncontrolled applause, which swept through the hall like a wave.

"The teamsters struck," he continued, "because they were willing to make a sacrifice that the garment workers might live and do well. The most damnable means have been used by the oppressing class.

"The papers came out and said 'graft,' but the story of graft has found no echo in the heart of the union man. All we did was known. Our representatives have acted honestly. We asked for proof and then there came a change. We said 'show us the guilty man.' Then the graft stories were dropped.

"We went from the tailors to the Employers' association. It was the first time I had met them. They seemed to feel that to touch us would be a contamination.

Puts Blame on Employers.

"Our last question was: 'Will you, as citizens of Chicago, use your good offices to bring about an adjustment of these difficulties?'

"They refused to answer. They said it was beyond their business. They did not want the strike, they said, but as citizens they would not do what you and I would do so that riot might be suppressed. These are the men who say we have no right to a sympathetic thought; that we must let our sisters die in disgrace. They wanted us to arbitrate the right of a sympathetic strike. I went to Judge Tuley, and said:

"'The people respect you. We want to submit this entire proposition to you. We will abide by your decision.' The other side said: 'No; Tuley is honest and true, but he cannot decide this for us.' He was too honest to decide a crooked question.

"In behalf of Mayor Dunne I want to say that there is not a man in Chicago who has worked more earnestly than he to bring about a settlement. He called on the merchants of all classes. He called on Levy Mayer. The result was as with us. The Hull house people and others have said that justice ought to be done, but the employer says 'No—surrender.'"

Then President Dold gave utterance to the declaration quoted at the beginning of this account, and took his seat.

Loyalty to Union Pledged.

President Gibbons of the teamsters' joint council told of the conditions in the department stores caused by the tieup, and said his men never would go back except as union men. His attitude was identical with that of President Dold.

After a discussion of the financial condition of the strike committee an adjournment was taken, and the various committees went into session.

INDICTED MEN TO GIVE BONDS.

Teamsters Against Whom Conspiracy Bills Were Found Say They Expect to Be Acquitted.

Several of the labor leaders who were indicted on Saturday for conspiracy said yesterday they would go to the Criminal court today and give bonds for their appearance for trial.

"I am at a loss to understand the meaning of it," said President Charles Dold of the Chicago Federation of Labor. "The charge of conspiracy is ridiculous at best. I do not believe the indictment will stand."

"It seems to me the grand jury is taking a radical stand regarding strikes," said James R. Bent, business agent of the railway express drivers. "If our part in this controversy is interpreted as conspiracy then every strike must be a conspiracy. I am confident the indictments will be quashed, and, if they are not, I have not the least doubt but that we all will be acquitted."

Steve Sumner, business agent of the milk drivers' union, Charles Wilbrandt of the commission drivers, Joseph W. Young of the baggagemen, and Henry Lapp of the baggage and parcel delivery drivers expressed themselves in similar strain.

"In my opinion the grand jury's action is easily explained," said E. E. Nockels, secretary of the federation of labor. "The box from which the venire is drawn contains 1,000 names, but not one of them is that of a laboring man. How can one expect anything different from a jury composed of employers' sympathizers?"

"Boro-Formalin" (Glover & Amend), antiseptic dressing for burns, sores, bruises, cuts, or any similar accident or affliction.

Would "Fight Devil with Fire."

Delegate Saunders, a socialist, gained the floor.

"What have we?" he began. "We find a condition of organized labor on the one side and organized capital on the other. We should fight the devil with fire. I am not in favor of joining the police or the militia, but if it is necessary for the ends of labor, let us do it. We are willing to assist the municipal government at all times to maintain peace. Strike breakers are black, every one of them. It is organized capital that incites riot and bloodshed. We want to help the authorities. If we can do it, a week from now the strike will be won. If organized labor would give its last penny and lay down its tools at the beck of the representative of its officers, we would not need to adopt any resolutions."

Deputy Sheriff James Bowman was called on. "As many loyal peace preservers can be found among the union men as among the employers," he said. "I think the committee should be appointed. The sheriff is fair. He is willing to have you. There will be no strike breakers in his ranks, at any rate."

Another man arose. It was F. G. Hopp. "I am a peaceable citizen," he asserted, "but I do not propose to run the gantlet of guns brought into this city. We are not afraid. Look at the employers. They meet in secret. They are against law and order. If they have a right to have deputies, we have a right to arm ourselves."

This carried the day. Cheer upon cheer rang out at the suggestion of arming, and the motion to have labor men sworn in as sheriff's deputies was carried with a rush.

Wants Protection of Courts.

The suggestion of giving legal aid to the men under indictment was improved upon. W. H. Rossell, a machinist, said:

"I move that the committee be empowered to get legal talent for all this trouble. The hospitals are full of evidence which would disclose the fact that it is the other fellow who is doing the lawbreaking. We could go into court. I know this organization is against injunctions, but it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. We could have the employers enjoined from breaking the state laws and bringing lawless citizens from other states to subdue us."

This did not appeal to Delegate McPherson, a wood worker.

"There is no such thing for us as an appeal to the courts," he cried. "It is well for us to know if this injunction has not been made too sweeping. It takes from us the right to free speech. Are we in America or in Russia?"

General Strike Is Urged.

The radicals caught this up and a sweep of indignation ran through the great hall. McPherson grew stronger.

"Our liberty and manhood are assailed," he shouted. "The employing interests are trying to put in their graves the heads of the teamsters. We have one great weapon, a demand for our liberty. Let every man lose sax."

"Drop your tools. Tie up this old town good. There are 250,000 union men here. We can do it."

"Barney" Berlyn of the cigarmakers' union took up the note of defiance.

"We are facing a crisis," said he. "I have seen it coming. They can't put down organized labor. It does not depend on the Employers' association. The strength or weakness of organized labor depends upon unity. I want more unity. Clothe this committee with full power and pledge to it the support of every union man in Chicago. We need not bother about the president then. Tell them to let us alone. If they don't, we will make them."

Quieter Note Is Struck.

Then a quieter note was struck, a word of warning and caution. George J. Thompson, label secretary of the cigarmakers and member of the board of education, was the speaker.

"It is hard to see where this strike will end," he said. "I have heard nothing this afternoon about bringing it to a successful termination. The best thing that labor can do is to bring this trouble to a speedy end with honor to all. Another week, and it may be beyond us.

"In a sympathetic strike, with no master hand to guide it, murderers and thugs are brought in and property is destroyed. The workers are blamed. This committee should be instructed to use every honorable means to bring this to an end.

"Public sentiment would be with us, and compel the employers to take a reasonable view of the situation." He paused. The absence of applause showed that his words fell on unwilling ears.

"Fight sounds better," he added, "but in another week you will regret it. The people believe it should be ended. It brings odium on labor. Tell the employers you will arbitrate. You all know this is not a great question of wages or hours. There may be some who will lose their positions, but in the end work will be found for all. I now move that this committee be instructed to use every honorable means to end this strike at once."

Dold Makes His Speech.

At this point it was observed that President Dold had taken a position on the floor of the house, resigning the chair to Vice President J. F. O'Neill. President Dold arose to speak. He said:

"First I want to move that this body indorse the extreme conservatism shown in the conduct of the strike by the committee and its many efforts toward settlement.

"The true story of this difficulty never has been told. The public at large is not in a position to judge of its true merits. I stand here and challenge every paper in this city and the people of the world to show me a strike where more conservatism was used.

"I want to say that when we saw the garment workers come here time after time

"STRIKE" IS SERMON TOPIC.

Is Evidence of Crisis.

Labor Unionism Has Seen Its Maximum Development, Declares Dr. Willard Brown Thorp.

The strike is only another evidence of a great crisis in American commercial life, according to the Rev. Willard Brown Thorp, who preached yesterday in the South Congregational church. He said in part:

"The feeling all over the country is exceedingly intense. The Rockefeller protest, the Kansas uprising, the angry demand for municipal ownership, and all other spasms of indignation simply mean that the people are aching to strike an effective blow at those things in our business system which make licensed swindling and oppressive monopoly possible. That is the greatest problem before us today.

"The great struggle is not to be between labor and capital. The labor union has seen its maximum development and the strike and the boycott are even at this moment in Chicago running up against their inevitable limitations.

"Let no man imagine that the amount of damage done is measured at all by the amount of suffering occasioned, or by the money taken in extortionate prices from the pockets of the common people. That is a small thing. That is nothing but money. From that we can recover quickly. The real damage is in the corruption of the standards of character which has been occasioned by it all."

Says Riots Must End.

Dr. J. A. Milburn Declares He Believes in Strikes, but Lawlessness Will Cost Victory.

"The Ethics of the Strike" was the subject of Dr. Joseph A. Milburn's sermon in Plymouth Congregational church yesterday. He said in part:

"I should like to say a word through this pulpit to the teamsters touching this strike in which they are engaged. Sympathize, as does every clergyman in this city, with every legitimate effort on the part of the workingman to increase his wage or to better his conditions. I believe also in the method of the strike as an instrument of industrial amelioration.

"But, while the strike in its ideal operation is a force of righteousness, when it is associated with violence, with brute force, with slugging, with the boycott, and with anarchy, it is a curse, a menace to the peace of the community, and a disgrace to labor.

"In the meantime, it also is clear that every man has the right to work without being terrorized or cowed or beaten by the ruffians who almost always are associated with labor strikes. Every man has the right to sell his labor if he can find any one to buy his labor.

"A further thing that is evident is this, the interests of a whole city are prior in importance to the interests of any fraction of its units. This whole city has a right to law and order, it has a right to security of life and limb, it has a right to the streets."

Urges Both to Yield.

Bishop Fallows Declares Mutual Concessions Necessary to the Welfare of the Public.

"The long suffering, law abiding public," said Bishop Fallows, a member of Mayor Dunne's peace commission, in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church. "Is being ground between the upper and lower millstones in such labor conflicts as that now being waged in Chicago. The people have rights which the two parties to the present controversy are bound to respect, but consideration for them seems to have been left out.

"It is a conflict between the employers and their employés for supremacy, and it seems to be questioning an axiom to question the necessity for conciliation on both sides.

"Neither side, in the estimation of the people, can claim to be entirely right and concessions must be made by both. The public has a right to demand that the feud be stopped. It is a positive disgrace that Chicago should be placed in such a position before the world, and everything possible should be done to bring about an agreement.

"Public opinion is an omnipotent power. To the people belong the streets. In the name of the prosperity, progress, and good reputation of the city they have a right to demand that their wishes be respected. They have the right to insist that all be equal in the streets."

Golden Rule a Cure.

Dr. Gunsaulus Says Application of Principle Would End the Great Labor Struggle.

"I am not a spiritual surgeon," said Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, preaching at the Auditorium, to the Central church congregation yesterday.

"There are those in the ministry who think they can operate on the diseased public body as the occasion seems to them to demand—and effect a cure. I am a physician of the soul. I should like to be wise enough, great and powerful enough to change the conditions.

"While tumult fills the land, may God teach us the everlasting principles of humanity, curb ambition, dethrone greed, and bring us all under the banner of Christ.

"With our city in disorder and with each true heart straining for some divine solution to these problems, let us believe firmly in the right. It is better to be wronged than to be wrong, and better to fall beneath the cross than to miscarry Christ's cross. May the minds of the strong be disposed to use their strength for right and may men disdain the use of brute strength for selfishness and greed.

"When we teach unity individually we will be rid of the great cry for equality. Then we will be together, believing every man our brother. Then the Hottentot will understand the Irishman and the American the Englishman."

The Double-Tracked Steel Highway.

The Pennsylvania Short Line is now a double-tracked steel highway over the entire distance (913 miles) from Chicago to New York. It offers to the traveling public most excellent passenger service in its thoroughly equipped "Manhattan Limited" and "Pennsylvania Limited" electric lighted trains, which run from Chicago to New York, through Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, leaving Chicago daily at 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock p. m.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IS MORE INTENSE

Mob Attacks Two Drivers, Wrecks Wagon, and Stones Street Car Refuge.

MANY SHOT OR SLUGGED.

Women Join with the Rioters and Trouble Includes Wider Territory.

The most violent spirit yet shown in the strike riots, which are a manifestation of the present labor war, was exhibited last night when a mob of nearly 1,000 persons, including many women, attacked two men at Crosby and Oak streets, near the scene of the trouble Saturday night, at the barns of the Employers' Teaming company.

The two men were driven from their wagons, the horses cut loose, and the wagons overturned. The drivers then were chased through a crowded Southport avenue trolley car, in which they had taken refuge, and after being shot at were severely kicked and beaten.

The mob was under the leadership of Thomas Kerwin, one of the striking teamsters at the Employers' Teaming company barns, formerly operated by Harry Gibbons. When the trouble was suppressed he was placed under arrest, charged with riot, assault with intent to kill, assault with a deadly weapon, and disorderly conduct.

Victims of Mistake by Rioters.

The riot occurred at 7 o'clock, and was indirectly due to the fighting spirit aroused by the mob of the night before.

The victims of strike sympathizers were Louis Becker, 852 Halsted street, a dealer in second hand barrels, and Herman Klus, a driver in his employ. Becker is not a union man, but owns his own teams, one of which he drives.

Becker was driving south in Crosby street, after having made a delivery on the north side, and his two wagons were empty. At Oak street, without warning, more than 100 men and boys ran from alleys and vacant lots and surrounded his wagon, showering bricks at him and ordering him to halt.

In a moment a dozen men were on the wagon, clambering over it from all sides. They seized Becker and threw him into the street. A similar crowd boarded the second wagon and dislodged Klus.

Seek Refuge on Crowded Street Car.

The two frightened men were surrounded by the mob, that had now grown in numbers to five times its original size. Fighting their way through the crowd, the men sought refuge in a Southport avenue trolley car that had been stalled in the midst of the crowd.

There were twenty passengers on the car, including many women and children. Kerwin and several companions followed the refugees to the aisle of the car and there attacked them.

Becker had a small revolver, but was afraid to draw it. He kept his hand in one pocket, and, seeing this, Kerwin shouted to his helpers, "Take that gun away from him!"

One of the rioters did so, and passed the revolver to the leader, who deliberately pointed it at Becker's head, according to witnesses, and pulled the trigger twice. The bullets went wild, but the shooting caused a panic in the car, and the fight became general, the car crew and male passengers trying to put the strikers off.

Mob Assails the Street Car.

In the meantime the men outside the car had cut the traces and freed the four horses from the wagons. Whipping them up they sent them running up the street. They turned the wagons upside down in front of the street car and then began throwing stones through the car windows.

Finally the rioters in the car dragged the two frightened men out into the street and throwing them down against the curbstone kicked and beat them. Men and boys clamored loudly for the privilege of taking a turn at kicking them.

While the rioters were thus engaged the patrol wagon of the Chicago avenue station arrived in response to a riot call, manned by a dozen policemen in charge of Capt. Healy. Forming a line stretching across the street, they drew their clubs and charged on the mob. Bricks and other missiles were thrown, but the rescuers finally dispersed the crowd.

Theatergoers Robbed During Riot.

Theatergoers joined in a mob around a private watchman attacked by strike sympathizers at Jackson boulevard and Halsted street at night and suffered from the clubs of policemen and the fingers of pickpockets, who worked vigorously during the excitement.

Shortly before 8 o'clock O. G. Walters, a watchman for the United States Express company, attempted to board a street car at the corner and was seized by several men. Others, believed to be pickpockets, shouted that Walters was a nonunion man, and he was struck with a slungshot. Attendants about to enter the Bijou theater ran to the spot where Walters was scuffling with an assailant.

The watchman had drawn a revolver, which was seized by Park Policeman Tuohy. Missiles were hurled by the assailants who surrounded the men, and while Detectives Dempsey and Kearney, who ran to the spot, fought off the crowd a riot call was turned in. The crowd quickly was dispersed and Walters was arrested.

Two Brothers Shot and Wounded.

Harry and William Grady, brothers and partners in the teaming business at 864 West Thirty-seventh street, were shot late Saturday night when they went into the back yard to investigate the barking of a dog chained near their barn in the rear of their residence, 3713 Emerald avenue. Harry Grady was taken to the Provident hospital with a bullet in his head. He probably will not recover. His brother was severely wounded in the face.

The police are working on the theory that the men were shot as a result of labor troubles. Harry Grady is a union teamster. It is believed his assailants suspected him of carting goods to one of the boycotted stores.

Four Men Injured by Rioters.

Four men were slightly injured in a riot in Franklin street, near Madison, in the morning, while horses which were purchased Saturday to be used by the Employers' Teaming company were being taken to the company's barns, Franklin street and Jackson boulevard. A crowd of strike sympathizers congregated, and, after shouting at the drivers and frightening some of the animals, threw stones and bricks. Two of the men were struck by stones, one man who was walking in the street was injured, and another man was thrown from a horse and bruised by the animal's hoofs. Walter Bradshaw, 3740 California avenue, was one of the victims.

Violence was encountered all along the route in moving wagons. They were placarded with copies of the federal injunction. At Wells street and Chicago avenue a driver for the North Shore Express company caused the first blockade. He was forced from the line by private detectives, who were bombarded by stones and other missiles by the crowd. At Erie street a man jumped on a wagon and struck a nonunion driver in the face.

A short time later the assailant was arrested and gave his name as William C. Coutre, 428 Clybourn avenue. The police were notified later in the day that the United States marshal would prosecute him as the first person to violate the federal court injunction.

Loses Star, Club, and Senses.

Patrolman Charles Schoene of the Irving Park station was severely beaten and robbed of his star, club, and revolver last evening while trying to stop a fight at Elston avenue and Irving Park boulevard. Several men were engaged in a strike controversy and came to blows.

Schoene says a dozen men assaulted him. He was beaten and kicked and lost several of his front teeth. After the fight the three men who had started it drove rapidly away in a buggy, leaving Schoene unconscious.

OFFER MEN FROM OUTSIDE

AGENCIES IN MANY OTHER CITIES MAKE INQUIRIES.

Employers Are Deluged with Propositions from Bureaus Which Have Teamsters Ready to Take the Place of Strikers—Importations Are Being Secured Direct and Middlemen Informed There Is Nothing Doing—Have Plenty of Workers in Reserve.

Believing the importation of nonunion teamsters to fill the vacancies caused by the strike will begin on a large scale, detective agencies and employment bureaus in all parts of the country have recruited men for an emergency, and the Employers' Teaming company and strike bound business houses have been deluged with telegrams offering workers.

The Employers' company alone received more than 200 telegrams Saturday from different agencies offering to supply immediately from 50 to 800 men. Reports spread through the country of the extent of the strike have given foundation for this belief and action on the part of the agencies.

Offers Men Weighing 200 Pounds.

An advertisement published in a Pittsburg newspaper called for 100 able-bodied men not less than six feet tall and weighing at least 200 pounds each. A telegram from this agency received by the Employers' company read: "Have fifty experienced strikebreakers; will be ready to ship immediately if fare is paid," and this was followed by another telegram giving references as to the ability and experience of the workers.

To all a reply has been telegraphed that no men are needed in Chicago at present. In several instances was added, "if occasion arises will advise later." The City Employment company of Detroit wired that it had 500 men in readiness for Chicago.

Fred K. Buckminster, superintendent of the Metropolitan detective agency, has hired all of the men for the Employers' association. He said yesterday:

"We are importing men from all parts of the country, but we have our own agents, and, although we have been swamped with offers from bureaus in every city in the country, we have accepted none of them.

"I have put at least a hundred of these messages in the waste basket, not even taking the trouble to reply to them, and I don't think we will have to rely upon them at any time. I have 200 men coming into Chicago in the morning."

Warns Applicants to Keep Away.

At the office of the Employers' company a different view is taken. All of the telegrams have been replied to. F. W. Job, secretary of the association, said yesterday: "In every case we have replied to these telegrams, because we don't want these fellows coming in here when we have nothing for them to do. We have enough men to do our work, and, I understand, plenty in reserve."

It was reported from Janesville, Wis., the agents of the Employers' company have hired fifteen men there to report for work in Chicago this morning. They are to be paid $2.50 a day and are guaranteed protection. It is said the agents are seeking more men among the farmers in the adjacent counties.

The Employers' company will have 800 wagons and more than 1,000 men ready for duty this morning. E. L. Reed, superintendent, said they would make deliveries and carry out merchandise and freight from every business house on State street this morning. They also will operate the Daniels coal wagons.

BAGGAGE WAGONS IN DEMAND.

Many Hotels Find Difficulty in Delivering Trunks of Guests to the Depots.

The lockout of the Scott Transfer company, which handles the outgoing baggage of several of the larger hostelries, crippled the transportation service of some hotels yesterday and made it necessary for guests to skirmish for themselves when desiring heavy baggage removed.

At the Wellington hotel a notice was posted advising guests to have baggage ready early, as there might be difficulty in delivering it to the depots. Up to last night, however, all baggage had been moved. Trunks were carried in carriages unless too heavy, in which case a special express wagon was employed.

The Parmelee company handled incoming baggage to all the hotels, but only those who had regularly employed the company for outgoing business were able to secure its services. The Auditorium and the Annex, the Stratford, Clifton, and Wellington were cut off from the Scott service and were obliged to make temporary arrangements as best they could. The Grand Pacific, Sherman House, and Morrison have their own lines of carriages and wagons, and reported no trouble. The possibility of being stalled in Chicago with their ample trunks probably kept many commercial travelers from the city.

The tying up of the express companies' deliveries made it difficult for some of the hotels to secure the fresh food supplies which come to them from the east, such as sea fish, lobsters, crabs, and oysters.

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ne the men outside the car es and freed the four horses . Whipping them up they ing up the street. They ns upside down in front of and then been flrowing the car windows. ters in the car dragged the men out into the street and down against the curbstone them. Men and boys clam- he privilege of taking a turn

ters were thus engaged the the Chicago avenue station nse to a riot call, manned icemen in charge of Capt. g a line stretching across y drew their clubs and mob. Bricks and other mis- en, but the rescuers finally owd.

Robbed During Riot.

oined in a mob around a pri- attacked by strike sympa- on boulevard and Halsted and suffered from the clubs the fingers of pickpockets, erously during the excite-

8 o'clock O. G. Walters, a the United States Express pted to board a street car at was seized by several men. to be pickpockets, situated as a nonunion man, and he a slungshot. Attendants he Bijou theater ran to the lters was scuffling with an

n had drawn a revolver, d by Park Policeman Tuohy. urled by the assailants who men, and while Detectives earney, who ran to the spot, crowd a riot call was turned quickly was dispersed and reeted.

rs Shot and Wounded.

William Grady, brothers and eaning business at 364 West street, were shot late Satur- they went into the back yard he barking of a dog chained the rear of their residence, avenue. Harry Grady was vident hospital with a bullet e probably will not recover. s severely wounded in the

working on the theory that hot as a result of labor trou- ady is a union teamster. It assailants suspected him of one of the boycotted stores.

Injured by Rioters.

re slightly injured in a riot et, near Madison, in the morn- s which were purchased Sat- d by the Employers' Team- ere being taken to the com- Franklin street and Jackson crowd of strike sympathizers nd, after shouting at the htening some of the animals, d bricks. Two of the men stones, one man who was street was injured, and an- thrown from a horse and nimal's hoofs. Walter Brad- fornia avenue, was one of the

encountered all along the wagons. They were placard- of the federal injunction. At d Chicago avenue a driver for re Express company caused de. He was forced from the detectives, who were bom- es and other missiles by the e street a man jumped on a uck a nonunion driver in the

ater the assailant was arrest- s name as William C. Coutre, venue. The police were noti- day that the United States prosecute him as the first per- he federal court injunction.

r, Club, and Senses.

harles Schoene of the Irving as severely beaten and robbed h, and revolver last evening stop a fight at Elston avenue rk boulevard. Several men in a strike controversy and

a dozen men assaulted him. and kicked and lost several of . After the fight the three arted it drove rapidly away in e Schoene unconscious.

REFUSE TO BLOCK CITY'S COMMERCE.

Employers Reject the Truce Proposition as an Unreasonable Demand.

DELIVERIES MUST GO ON.

Mayor's Peace Commission Is Told People's Rights Must Be Respected.

Mayor Dunne's commission of clergymen and settlement workers failed utterly yesterday in its attempt to bring about a cessation of hostilities between the merchants and the striking teamsters. The commission was dissolved, as there remains no reason for continued existence.

For nearly six hours the commission labored with each faction in turn. The workers offered "to arbitrate"; the employers refused point blank. Even the proposed forty-eight hours' truce was farther from realization. The strikers would agree to a truce only on condition the merchants should stop hauling goods and the mayor should call off the police.

The employers refused to discuss a truce of any kind. Briefly, they made it plain they would tolerate no interference with the conduct of business from any source whatever.

They said they did not purpose to bring commerce in Chicago to a forty-eight hour standstill and allow the rioters full swing during that period.

Statement of the Commission.

At the close of the session the problem, therefore, stood just where it did at the beginning and the commission, disbanding, gave out the following public statement:

The members of the commission, acting upon the request of his honor the mayor, regret to inform the public that after having heard representatives of both parties to the controversy in the mayor's office Sunday afternoon, from 2 to 7:30 p. m., no plan has been found acceptable to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties.

The representatives of the employers refuse to accept any commission or means of arbitration which was suggested, while the laboring men declare their readiness to acquiesce in the plan of submitting the controversy to persons commanding the respect and confidence of the community.

Mayor Dunne was in attendance on the commission throughout its deliberations, which were held in his private office in the city hall. When he went home at 8 o'clock he looked worn and dejected.

"The employers seem to be extremely firm," he said. "There is little or no hope of a settlement."

Employers Demand Fair Deal.

One of the employers said later that the "peace commission" had been told plainly that this fight now being waged by the merchants of Chicago was a fight in behalf not only of business but in behalf of all the people—including the peace commissioners themselves—a fight the purpose of which was to "give every man a fair deal."

The members of the commission met in the mayor's office at 2 p. m. Beside the mayor there were present Miss Jane Addams, Dr. Cornelia De Bey, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and Bishop Charles P. Anderson. By previous arrangement a conference with the labor representatives had been set for this hour and one with the employers for 3:30 o'clock.

Shortly after 2 o'clock a solitary representative of union labor in the person of President Thomas G. Richert of the garment workers appeared on the scene. He was ushered before the commission, where he answered questions for fifteen minutes. It turned out that Mr. Richert could speak for none but his own union and the commission therefore went into the details of the "garment workers' strike, which led to the teamsters' war. He promised to get a labor delegation together later in the afternoon and so withdrew.

Between 3 and 3:30 o'clock the merchants began to drift in. One after another they came and when they were all assembled in the mayor's office there were present: Levy Mayer, counsel for the Employers' association; Secretary Frederick W. Job, Mark Sullivan, John G. Shedd, J. V. Farwell Jr., Robert J. Thorne, C. H. Conover, J. Harry Miller, F. H. Armstrong, Emanuel Mandel, John T. Pirie Jr., Jacob L. Kramer, and Alonzo Wyman. This was the full membership of the executive committee of the Employers' association.

Conference Behind Closed Doors.

The session, which then began, was behind closed doors, and lasted three hours. Each one of the employers made a speech, some of them two speeches, and each of the five commissioners, most of whom are professional speakers, bombarded the merchants with various arguments, in various forensic styles. The speeches were earnest from the start, but grew more impassioned as the session progressed, until the sound of the debate could be heard far down the corridor. In the midst of the pleas from the commissioners and the retorts of the merchants Mayor Dunne maintained a modest retirement, putting in some gentle suggestion from time to time, or asking a question to crystallize the contentions in hand.

After the merchants had been introduced to the members of the commission Mayor Dunne asked Miss Addams to state the end which it was hoped the meeting would bring about. Miss Addams talked at some length on the disturbance to public peace which the strike has wrought, and the duty which the employers, as citizens, "owed to the community to do all in their power to prevent further distress."

Contracts Broken by Unions.

When the employers were called upon to state their attitude toward arbitration of the difficulty in general and a truce in particular, John G. Shedd arose and reviewed the history of the strike. He began by describing the difficulties which the employers have had with the teamsters' union in the last three years, and then, coming down to the present strike, made the declaration that not only had the unions broken their contracts but had broken them without provocation or due notice. It was only one more exasperating affront, he said, which the employers had suffered at the hands of the union since it came into existence.

Mr. Shedd then dipped into a discussion of the sympathetic strike and of the closed shop, and told what extremes they would lead to in this country if allowed to develop unchecked. If the teamsters should triumph in his sympathetic strike, he declared, the principle would go unchecked indefinitely. The unions, encouraged by one big victory, would call more sympathetic strikes and soon the community would be in a turmoil and business would come to a standstill. This would mean the effectual turning away of capital from Chicago.

Mr. Shedd closed with a rousing commendation of the mayor for his preservation of the peace during the strike so far. The speech brought out the applause of all the employers present.

Views of the Commissioners.

It was now the turn of the commissioners to give their views. Jenkin Lloyd Jones discussed the question largely in the abstract, going back almost to the middle ages for historic examples of the old, old conflict between capital and labor. From this time he drew a lesson of moderation in all things which he pressed on the merchants for their consideration and he ended with a general plea that the employers and their employés get more to understand each other better.

Dr. De Bey was more specific. She followed up the original proposition made by Miss Addams for a truce of forty-eight hours, during which time a settlement by arbitration might be sought. She proposed that the employers agree not to hire any new men during the truce, while the union would be asked not to call any more men out on strike. She brought Attorney Levy Mayer to his feet.

"Do you suppose we are going to give the strikers forty-eight hours in which they can tear down barns and otherwise destroy our property while our business is at a standstill?" he demanded heatedly. "The idea is preposterous. We can do nothing of the kind."

It was only the beginning of Mr. Mayer's speech. The attorney warmed to his subject and flayed the union with an unrelenting hand for fully twenty minutes, while his clients sat around him with heads vigorously nodding approval. Mr. Mayer described in detail the campaign of violence which has characterized other strikes of the teamsters and is being followed in this. He took up one after another the incidents of the last three weeks, sluggings, shootings, intimidations, graft, and bribery. He dilated upon the union methods of destroying property, the affair of the Gibbons barns on Saturday night being a case in point, and the warning to the superintendent to leave town being an example of intimidation tactics.

Graft Taken by Teamster.

"And I have the facts concerning the charges of graft which were made some weeks ago," declared the attorney. "I know one teamster who got $10,000. Are these the men you ask us to treat with? I reiterate that we shall treat with no band of men who are going about destroying property, impeding lawful and peaceful business, shooting and assaulting peaceable citizens. We are contending for a principle and we do not intend to turn back."

Bishop Anderson and Dr. Hirsch added their pleas to those of their fellow commissioners and then there were more speeches from the merchants. All expressed their belief in the good of organized labor, but denounced unions which break contracts, conduct sympathetic strikes, and countenance violence to person and property. The merchants announced that they were willing to take back strikers, but only those guilty of no violence and only individually, not as union men. The union, the merchants declared, they would recognize no longer.

Union Men Are Received.

President Dold of the Federation of Labor, T. P. Quinn, and Mr. Richert appeared in the mayor's anteroom about 5:30 o'clock. They had come directly from the meeting of the Federation of Labor. While awaiting an audience with the commission Dold stated the union attitude on an armistice:

"If the employers will quit hauling merchandise and the mayor will take off the police we will agree to keep our men at home for forty-eight hours."

The labor committee was closeted with the commission for half an hour. There was not much to discuss, inasmuch as the employers would make no concessions. At 7:30 the union men emerged and Mr. Richert said:

"The employers, it seems, wanted unconditional surrender, and, of course, we couldn't accept that."

"We did not ask for this conference," said President Dold. "The commission sent for us. We were willing to treat with the employers, and are still willing, providing we can reach a settlement without dishonor. It looks as if the employers had no desire to treat with us. At all events the peace committee has failed in its endeavors."

Peace Efforts Are Abandoned.

The commission went into executive session and prepared the foregoing statement of the failure of its attempt, and at 8 o'clock disbanded.

"Our conference failed of its purpose," said Miss Addams. "The employers were fixed in their purpose, declaring they had nothing to arbitrate and consequently could not agree to a truce. They all expressed their belief in the principle of organized labor, but they asserted that they are irrevocably opposed to the sympathetic strike and the closed shop. They said they had become exasperated by repeated difficulties with the union and that they are now resolved to have done with the annoyance for all time. So long as the peace is preserved and their business protected they prefer the matter to rest where it is. It seems deplorable that this fight should go on with its accompaniment of disturbance in the streets, but I fear we have done all we can. The work of the commission is ended, and, so far as I can see, there is no further step for us to take."

CARRYING FRUIT AS BAGGAGE.

Out of Town Merchants Take Purchases with Them—Big Loss to Street.

Passenger cars are now used by country purchasers of Chicago produce to convey perishable goods to their destinations. On account of the trouble with the express companies, issuing from the teamsters' strike, South Water street is flooded with strawberries and fresh vegetables.

Most of this produce is reshipped to points in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Michigan. On Saturday the commission merchants notified their customers that if they wished any fresh goods they must call in person for them. Accordingly country grocers took their purchases with them, classing their strawberries as hand baggage.

In view of the uncertainty of the future the shippers throughout the territory contiguous to Chicago have been notified not to send any more perishable goods by express. Other cities, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Paul, and Minneapolis will be the distributing centers for awhile at least.

Merchants Are Dismayed.

The South Water street merchants view this situation with chagrin.

"When we have lost a customer," declared George Beuzeville yesterday, "we will have a hard time finding him again. If the trade once is diverted from Chicago it will take years to win it back. The other cities meanwhile are profiting from the deup here."

No express deliveries have been made to the commission merchants since Thursday. A few express shipments over the Illinois Central were unloaded on Saturday at the freight depots, and it was possible for the merchants to send their own wagons for the goods. With this exception business on the "street" is paralyzed.

Saturday's Loss Exceeds $50,000.

For Saturday alone the loss in perishable goods at the various express stations has been estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. Thousands of crates of strawberries, fresh vegetables, meats, and poultry have spoiled on account of the delay. Many of the chickens imprisoned in the tiers of coops, cut off from corn and water, have died of neglect. After a journey of 400 miles they arrive in Chicago pretty much played out. Only a trifle more additional hardship is needed and they perish as if by plague. The express companies have given orders to divert this accumulated produce to other cities as far as possible.

It will not be feasible, according to several of the merchants, for the express companies to try to ship goods to nearby points and forward them by freight. Even a slight delay, they argue, would result in the decomposition of the produce.

Will Kill Chicago Market.

The instructions given to the outlying consumers by the commission men mean, they say, that Chicago no longer is to be considered a market for fresh goods. The fuse of employing passenger cars will be of no avail as soon as the shipments cease coming in. Today the local market will be swamped with strawberries and fresh vegetables that cannot be sent out of town.

"We were selling strawberries at 10 cents a crate," said Mr. Beuzeville. "That is cheaper than they can be picked for in the south. It will not pay the shippers to send them here at such a price. After the temporary congestion is relieved, Chicago will be shut off from fresh garden produce of every kind."

Not to Force Matters.

At a late meeting of the commission merchants held Saturday evening it was decided not to force any issue of the strike. The bulk of the business is handled yet by freight. Nearby shippers have been asked to send their produce by fast freight. The merchants thus intend to keep Chicago supplied with food even at the peril of their own interests. Unless a few of the more radical among the merchants attempt to force the blockade with their own wagons South Water street will accept what it can get by freight.

"We do not feel that we have anything in common with the State street department stores," said H. M. Eichengreen, who attended the meeting. "We shall not bring on any crisis by our own acts. If we are dragged into the strike, then we shall fight it to the limit. So long as the freight handlers are not involved in the dissension we can receive the bulk of our goods by freight.

"But it will be difficult for South Water street to regain the lost trade in fresh produce."

Diamonds Win Hearts.

Diamonds are ever new! Buy one for your sweetheart on credit. Loftis Bros., 84 Fl., 99 State.

The Strike "Peace Commission" and the Men Who Keep the Peace.

[From photographs taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

MISS JANE ADDAMS — DR. CORNELIA DE BEY — BISHOP ANDERSON — JENKIN LLOYD JONES — EMIL G. HIRSCH

ASSISTANT CHIEF SCHUETTLER — SUPERINTENDENT O'NEILL

INSURANCE AGENT IS IN JAIL ACCUSED OF $10,000 SHORTAGE.

Arrest Grows Out of Investigation Into Washington Life Prior to the Reorganization.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—B. S. Scott, formerly superintendent of agencies of the Washington Life Insurance society and also the company's agent for the Oregon and Washington, is in Ludlow street jail. The order of arrest was obtained by the company's attorney, Samuel D. Clarke. Scott failed to furnish the $5,000 bail.

The agent left the employ of the Washington Life last March. Then he brought suit against the Oregon, claiming the company owed him many thousand dollars. The company alleged he owed it $10,000, and started a suit for it. Scott refused tonight to talk about the case.

President John Tatlock of the Washington Life Insurance company said the issue was involved, and it was impossible to tell exactly how much Scott owed the company because there were so many matters in the issue and so much confusion. He declared that Scott's accounts were much involved.

Friends of Scott said the order of arrest should not have been secured because the insurance company was in debt to Scott.

Last January President William A. Brewer Jr. of the Washington Life and his son, Graham H. Brewer, secretary of the company, resigned, just before the state insurance department issued a report that there had been gross mismanagement of the company's affairs. Eight directors resigned, and the charge was made that while the company in 1899 had a surplus of $732,133, at the close of 1904 this was missing and the capital stock had been impaired to the extent of $807,933.

Reorganization was then begun, and John Tatlock, associate actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance company became the head of the corporation, and the Morton Trust company, Harry Payne Whitney, Thomas Ryan, and Winthrop Rutherford, Levi P. Morton's son-in-law, with others, reorganized the company.

There has been a general investigation of the methods which nearly swamped the company and the suit against Scott was begun.

DEATH RECALLS CAR BARN CASE

Man Sought as Slayer Resides at Residence of Mother of Van Dine's Fiancee.

The car barn murder is recalled by the fatal shooting of Thomas Weire while in a saloon at 80 Wells street. Weire died yesterday, and the police are hunting for Edward Kennedy, who is accused of the shooting. The police learn that the man has been living at 123 Erie street, the dwelling of Mrs. Dunne, mother of the fiancée of Harvey Van Dine. The Dunne house is being watched continuously.

DEFIES HOLDUP MEN WHILE HE HIDES HIS VALUABLES.

John C. Robinson Threatens Saloon Robbers and Finally Yields After Secreting Money, Watch, and Diamonds.

Holdup men who robbed patrons in the saloon of Louis Bacci, Van Buren street and Francisco avenue, yesterday morning failed to awe John C. Robinson, 385 Irving avenue. The proprietor and four patrons were in the place shortly before 1 a. m., when three masked men entered. Running behind the cigar case, Robinson stooped, and, seizing a lemon knife, shouted:

"If you step behind the bar I'll kill you."

For a few moments the thieves hesitated and then the leader ordered Robinson to come out.

"If you don't, we'll take a few shots at your friends as we're going," he said.

The threat frightened the other victims, who pleaded with Robinson. After a few moments he stepped out and was quickly searched by the thief. Less than a dollar was found.

From the pockets of the other victims the thieves secured $50, and $15 was taken from the cash register.

An attempted holdup of George Pfister in his saloon at 3903 South Halsted street made last evening by three men was frustrated by the proprietor, who then pursued the robbers.

PRESIDENT AIDS UNIQUE SERVICE.

Attends Church in Hunting Garb; Makes Address; Auditors Cheer.

RANCHMEN OUT IN FORCE.

Worshipers for Miles Around Gather in Front of Rural Schoolhouse.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 30.—Unique in the history of Colorado was the church service held at the Old Blue schoolhouse on West Divide creek today, attended by President Roosevelt and his hunting party and all the ranchmen and their families for miles around.

The little district school building was not a tenth part large enough to accommodate the congregation, and as a result the organ was moved to the platform in front. On this platform seats were provided for the president and his party, the Rev. H. Mann of Rifle, Colo., who preached the sermon, the choir, and the trustees of the church. The members of the congregation stood or sat on the ground or in the conveyances which were grouped around the building.

The sermon by the Rev. Mr. Mann was of an unusual kind. It began with a story, teemed with slang of the western flavor, and was full of advice suited to a congregation inuring itself to the hardships of mountain life. It touched on the responsibilities of the position of president, as well as the characteristics of some of the men who have occupied that exalted place.

President Also Speaks.

After the pastor had concluded the president spoke for ten minutes. He said:

"Friends and Neighbors: It all seems real to have a chance to come here today and say a few words to you. For a number of years I have lived where my neighbors were just such good people as these whom I see here before me. It is but true for me to say, then, that I feel thoroughly at home with you.

"I cannot say how much I have enjoyed my stay here. Not only have I been treated middling well by the bears, which treatment has not been reciprocated by me, but the people have fairly outdone themselves in their hospitality. I have enjoyed so much seeing the growth and prosperity of your community. Only the other day I was speaking as to success and what it means. One of the best illustrations of American ideas and possibilities of success is the Grand Army man. From lieutenant general to the humblest private in the rear ranks there is one title, and that is comrade.

"So we should judge the success of men as private citizens. Success from the soldier's standpoint means that a man did his duty up to the handle whether he carried a musket or a sword. So it is in civil life. Real success consists in doing one's duty in the path where one's life is laid.

"Duty, remember, is doing what is right by self, family, and neighbor. It is not possible for any of us to say just how much accident there is in winning the great prizes of life. There is always some accident in it. No amount of skill, perseverance, or energy is sure of winning the great prize of life. Real success consists of bearing yourselves so that your children will bless you for having done all that was in your power to bring them up to honor home and state.

"And now I want to shake hands with all of you. There are a good many of you, so don't stampede or get to milling."

President's Party Picturesque.

The services at the schoolhouse were begun at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the ranchmen and their wives began to assemble. Many persons drove or rode horseback from Newcastle, Rifle, and other towns five to fifteen miles away. The president's party presented a picturesque appearance as it came up. All were on horseback and they were dressed in their hunting clothes. They had no others at the camp. Many of those in the congregation wore their best. The dresses and hats of the women were showy and in striking contrast to the sombre bespattered tan, duck, bluejeans, and other rough materials making up the costumes of the president and his fellow hunters.

President Roosevelt was dressed in the same clothes he wore when he left his private car at Newcastle two weeks ago. His hat was what is known as the "slouch." He wore it pulled over his eyes and badly out of shape. His jacket was sheep lined duck, his trousers of duck, tied about his ankles with strong cord. His shirt was blue cotton. He had discarded his leather chaps and sweater as a concession toward the proper church going raiment. The clothes of Dr. Alexander Lambert and the guides were even rougher. No mountain band of road agents ever looked more formidable.

At the close Dr. Lambert acted as chief of the secret service and had the hunters and cowboys as his assistants. They passed the crowd along, and despite the fact that the president had a word for nearly every one present the congregation was disposed of in about half an hour. All remained, however, until the president's party started back for camp.

STRIKE VICTIM IS BURIED.

DR. MYERS DENOUNCES SLUGGERS IN HIS SERMON.

At Funeral of C. J. Carlstrom, Who Was Beaten to Death, Pastor Declares That Unless Unions Try to Find Assailants They Would Stand Before World Convicted of Murder—Killed Because He Wished to Work for Support of His Family.

Brutality and "slugging" methods of labor unions were denounced yesterday by the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist church in a sermon preached at the funeral of C. J. Carlstrom, 3234 Princeton avenue, who died last Thursday at the Washington Park hospital, a victim of union sluggers.

The attack on Carlstrom was one of the most brutal in the history of union slugging tactics. While returning from work on the evening of April 13 and within a block of his dwelling he was met by two strikers, who, without warning, broke his jaw with brass knuckles and then kicked him in the head after he lay unconscious on the sidewalk.

Holds the Unions Responsible.

At the funeral in the Princeton avenue house were many union men and "sympathizers," but Dr. Myers did not mince matters. He told them that unless the unions did all in their power to discover the assailants of Carlstrom the organizations would stand before the world convicted of murder. Nearly 500 persons attended the services.

Dr. Myers opened by calling upon all to fight against the brutal tyranny of "that form of unionism which not alone takes away human rights, but deliberately sets out to murder men in cold blood." Then he told in detail of the attack on Carlstrom, who, he said, was a peaceable Swede who wished to work for the support of his family without dictation from unions, and for that reason was beaten to death.

Victim of "Brutal Tyranny."

"Every sentiment of kindness, every drop of American blood is aroused here today as we look upon the victim of daring, brutal tyranny, said Dr. Myers. "Here is a home loving man who is attacked and killed because he asserted his right to work for whom and when he chose. These murderers said they represented labor unionism. Their particular union probably knows who the murderers are. If it does not it should leave nothing undone to find them and convict them.

"Was capital ever so contemptible as this? Did capital ever murder those who would not obey its mandates? Better that capital should enslave us than that thugs and thieves should, under the guise of union labor, murder us and our loved ones. Let labor purge itself of the tyranny of that form of unionism which makes men kill their fellows.

"This mad died a martyr. It will stir your blood to declare that no union shall take away your rights as a citizen and a man. The time has come for the laboring men of this city to rise with their employers and cease to be controlled by demagogues and men who by brute force destroy property, homes, and lives."

Hearers Agree with the Pastor.

Beside the casket were the widow and little daughter of Carlstrom. The burial was at Oakwoods. Following the sermon many who said they were members of unions met Dr. Myers and declared they approved of his stand.

Carlstrom was a member of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' union, local No. 4. He was a blacksmith and was employed by F. L. Meckel, a carriage telephone tool maker at 17 East Thirteenth street, where he had worked eight years. On April 1 the union called a strike in the shop but few of the men went out. Carlstrom was among those who refused to strike. He was 27 years old.

NEW LOCATION.

Monon Route Ticket Office.

Monon Route city ticket office now located at 184 Clark street, Fort Dearborn Building, Clark and Monroe streets.

That Personal Touch

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors — LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

That part of himself; that strife for perfection which every true craftsman puts into his work—that is the signature which Stein-Bloch artisans have been putting upon Wool Tested material for fifty years—the final touch of art which lends supreme distinction to all Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
130-32 Fifth Ave., New York. Tailor Shops, Rochester, N. Y.

Harper's Book News

The Vicissitudes of Evangeline

In the words of the *Boston Journal* this is "one of the bright, lively volumes of the season." It is the latest work of Elinor Glyn, the author of *The Visits of Elizabeth*. *The Chicago Record-Herald* says:

"The book is undeniably clever, alluring with its lively dash, vivid tinting, and half-humorous philosophy. The reader will know no dull moment from cover to cover, nor does it lack for truly tender touches."

The Masquerader

There are always some people who perversely refuse to read a book that makes a tremendous success, but even this class have lately fallen quietly into line. One of them writes:

"I put off reading *The Masquerader* simply because everybody else was reading it. Last week I took the volume up out of curiosity intending only to glance at it, and I read it—read it in spite of myself. In fact, I sat up far into the night completely absorbed in the wonderful story."

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

DUKE GIVES HINTS ON TRUST CONTROL

Manchester Declares Protective Tariff Is Cause of Great Monopolies.

RAND HID AUTOPSY FACTS.

Second Examination of Young's Body Supports Case of Nan Patterson.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 30.

Impressions of Americans in search of the almighty dollar are told by the duke of Manchester in a newspaper article. The duke is of the opinion that our greatest characteristic is the passion for wealth and the craze to get rich quickly, and that throughout the world the trusts of America are regarded as dangerous growths, foreboding some vague sort of danger to all. He said:

Duke of Manchester on American Passion for Money.

"There seems to be a close connection between these immense aggregations of capital and the national desire to accumulate in the shortest possible time wealth far beyond the necessities of life. The scramble for the 'almighty dollar' has reached a stage unequaled anywhere in Europe and unprecedented in the history of any great nation.

"It can hardly be disputed that the tariff is responsible for the trusts. By this I do not mean that your tariff conceives them and carries them on to the magnitude they quickly attain, but without the protection of the system your domineering aggregations of capital could not exist.

"It is not my object to denounce your trusts as all bad. I do not mean to say every attempt to concentrate all branches of one particular business under one management is wrong. If this were all that a trust meant, trusts would be a benefit to the people, since everything that tends to economy of production must be for the good of the consumer. It is only when such centralization is used, competition once stifled, to raise prices far above what would give profit to the producer, that such things become wrong, even criminally wrong."

That a second autopsy was held on the body of Caesar Young, at which measurements were made of the exact location of the wound from which he died, and that these measurements, if placed in evidence, would go far to offset the assertion of Assistant District Attorney Rand that it was impossible for the bookmaker to have killed himself, was asserted today by persons who were at that autopsy.

Second Autopsy on Bookmaker Was Kept Secret.

For some reason the fact that a second autopsy was held has been kept a secret, and although the physician who performed it has been under a subpoena from the district attorney's office, he was not called at the trial. His name was mentioned at the present and at the last trial of Nan Patterson, but so skillfully did Mr. Rand glide over the testimony that the importance of the evidence was not appreciated.

Besides the physician the undertaker and several laymen were at the autopsy and notes were made. The examination of the wound and the direction in which the bullet traveled after entering Young's body showed clearly that Young could have inflicted the wound without much difficulty.

The quartet which has furnished music for the bible class of John D. Rockefeller Jr. received notice today that it was no longer required. The singers were dismissed without ceremony, they say, and are unable to understand the hasty action. The members' contract does not expire until June. The young men say they will appear every Sunday until the expiration of their contract, and, if necessary, they will take the matter into court.

John D. Jr.'s Bible Class Quartet Is Fired Suddenly.

For some time, according to stories told tonight, the quartet had difficulties about remuneration. When the contract was signed it was understood they were to receive $10 each every week for their services, but at the end of the first month the price was reduced to $1.75. Mr. Hughes, the secretary, said $1.75 was all that could be paid them. The quartet at this time was singing in a church in Brooklyn for $1,000 a year.

"We intend to appeal to Mr. Rockefeller," said one member, "for we can hardly credit the fact that he ordered our dismissal. If he did, then it will be a question for the court to settle."

At the May day celebration of the social democratic party today in Carnegie hall, Benjamin Hanford, once a candidate for the vice presidency, accused the United States Supreme court of corruption. Mr. Hanford said that the court was divided five to four against the 10 hour law. He said that that was the usual way—the court always decided against the workmen.

Accuses U. S. Supreme Court of Rascality.

"Instead of the Supreme 'court,' he continued, "we ought to have an official dice thrower; we ought to shake dice and then the workmen would get a decision once in a while. I suppose there is as much rascality in the members of the Supreme court as you will find in any body on earth."

Mr. Hanford cautioned his hearers that while they might have contempt for the court they should do well to obey its mandates.

"America for the white man, Africa for the negro," said Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal church today before an educational mass meeting in the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church. He said it was not possible for a negro to attain his full manhood and rights in this country because it was a white man's land.

Bishop Urges Negroes to Go Back to Africa.

"This is a nation of white institutions," he said, "white ideas and white thoughts. The duty of the negro is, generally speaking, to absorb all the good things America can give him and then return to the country of his forefathers to spread education and light among the black people of the dark continent.

"The negro race, like every other race, in the infancy of civilization, is imitative, and negro people may attain to great things, but they cannot carry their gifts to the highest consummation in this country."

Director Smith of the Central Park menagerie is of the opinion that sex is predetermined to a considerable extent, in the brute creation at least, by the quality of food. His observations relate to several hundred animals, fowls, and birds under his charge. He said:

Says Food Will Determine Sex in Animals.

"Food containing a preponderance of hydrocarbons means that the young will be male. That having a preponderance of albuminoid determines for the female."

It is the feeding to the animals by the visitors of peanuts which are the dreaded hydrocarbons.

French, Greek, Spanish, Finnish, and English delegates on their way to the international railway congress in Washington, D. C., were here today, the guests of the Transportation club. The Grand Central station and the yards were visited, the subways traversed, and lunch was served on the special ferryboat chartered to take the delegates to Long Island City, where the tunnel shafts and the power houses of the Pennsylvania railroad, built for the tunnels now in course of construction, claimed attention.

Foreign Railway Delegates Shown About Town.

HURT IN A BUS RUNAWAY.

COACH UPSETS AT BRIDGE, FOUR PERSONS INJURED.

Horses Become Frightened at Electric Car at Van Buren and La Salle Streets, Driver Falls, and Team Goes North, Then West in Jackson Boulevard—Vehicle Hits a Mail Wagon, Misses Automobile, Then Stops on Collision with Iron Work.

Four passengers in a Parmelee bus were injured yesterday when the horses attached to the vehicle ran away. The team took fright at a Van Buren street electric car while at La Salle street, ran north in the latter street, and west in Jackson boulevard. The bus hit a mail wagon, and later collided with the bridge and upset.

The Injured.

Frucha, Mrs. Dora, 32 years old, Pittsburg; cut and bruised about the head.
Palmer, A. N., Grand Rapids, Mich.; bruised about the body.
Sheffler, Rosie, 4 years old, Pittsburg; cut about the head; condition thought to be critical.
Wahl, William, 38 years old, driver; cut about hands and bruised about the body.

When the horses became frightened the driver fell from his seat. Rising, he pursued on foot. At Jackson boulevard Mr. Palmer either jumped or fell from the coach. At Sherman street the bus collided with a mail wagon, the wheels locking, but the runaway horses were staid only for a moment.

Near Franklin street a collision with an automobile in charge of Richard Bacon barely was averted. At the river the coach struck the first center upright of the bridge and was overturned. The eight persons inside were thrown from their seats, and those who were injured were struck by heavy pieces of baggage or parts of the door, which was broken.

The Sheffler child was taken by Bacon in his automobile to a drug store at Clark street.

August Stiefler, 1494 Artesian avenue, was thrown from his buggy on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct in the afternoon and injured seriously. The horse became unmanageable when a car passed.

MARIE CAHILL LOSES $12,000 BY QUITTING LEW FIELDS.

Breaks Her Contract Because She Refuses to Sing with an Orchestra Controlled by Victor Herbert.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—Marie Cahill is no longer with Lew Fields' forces, because she refuses to sing with an orchestra controlled by Victor Herbert. To effect a parting she broke a contract which at the time of signing was the talk of Broadway by reason of its liberality. She admits she has lost $12,000. The company went to Boston without her tonight.

The storm broke at Saturday evening's performance, when, after asking the audience to excuse her, she walked off the stage. She was recalled by applause.

"You are kind," she said to the audience. "I will try to sing without the orchestra, it is so intentionally bad."

As she began to sing some of the musicians hissed, but there were cries of "shame" from the house and she completed the song. Then there were calls of "speech."

"I do not wish to inflict my personal troubles upon the audience," she said. "I would like to please you, but it is hopeless for me to continue under the conditions which have been forced upon me."

The incident was the culmination, so Miss Cahill said tonight, of continued unfairness on the part of Mr. Herbert.

"Under my contract," she said, "I had the right to interpolate songs if I so chose, and Mr. Herbert from the first made things as unpleasant for me as he could. When my songs were reached he would resign the baton to some other musician. Last week I was forced to face four different leaders in as many days.

"The finish came when I was attempting to sing 'Any Old Tree.' The orchestra ran ahead of me and then behind. I did the best I could. The fact that I have broken my contract at a cost of $12,000 is the best evidence of how serious the situation was. Mr. Fields and I, however, have always been on most friendly terms."

Mr. Herbert declined to discuss the case further than to say he understood Miss Cahill had left the company.

NAPHTHA TANK CAR EXPLODES; TWO SWITCHMEN BADLY HURT.

Burning Fluid Spreads and Destroys Twelve Other Cars and Their Contents.

A leak in a tank car containing 60,000 gallons of naphtha ignited from a switchman's lantern last night and the resulting explosion injured two switchmen and caused a fire that destroyed a dozen merchandise cars. The injured:

Herbold, Joseph, switchman, 5429 Princeton avenue; burned about face and inhaled flames; condition serious; taken home.
O'Neill, Joseph, switchman, Hammond, Ind.; head burned; taken to Englewood Union hospital.

A train containing twenty-five merchandise cars and one tank car was being switched at Fiftieth street and Stewart avenue when Switchman O'Neill discovered the leak. The train was ordered to a side track and the railroad men went closer to the car to examine it. In a moment the huge tank burst and scattered the burning fluid over a dozen cars loaded with merchandise. Twelve cars and their contents were destroyed. Several others were slightly burned, but the flames did not reach the interior of the cars. The loss to the railway company could not be determined by officials last night, who said it would approximate $50,000.

Mrs. Orville Babcock Better.

Mrs. Orville E. Babcock, 147 Lincoln Park boulevard, who was operated upon for appendicitis at St. Luke's hospital last week, was reported as in satisfactory condition last night. The operation was performed by Dr. L. L. McArthur, assisted by Dr. John C. Hollister.

The Baldwin Piano

THE WORLD'S NEW STANDARD OF QUALITY

GRAND PRIZE ST. LOUIS, 1904
GRAND PRIX PARIS, 1900
AND
CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

D. H. BALDWIN & CO. MAKERS
267-269 Wabash Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK TONIGHT
TODAY everybody is singing the Songs and laughing at the fun and enthusiasm about the dancing.
F. C. WHITNEY'S "Musical Cocktail."
PIFF, PAFF, POUF
With the Original Pony Ballet.

TRAGEDY STIRS UTAH ARMY POST

Capt. Raibourn Kills Himself After Wounding a Lieutenant.

ARREST IS THE CAUSE.

Suicide's Act in Revenge for What He Regarded as Humiliation.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 30.—Capt. W. A. Raibourn, Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., committed suicide at Fort Douglas early today after making a murderous assault on Lieut. William H. Point, also of the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Point was shot twice by his superior officer, one bullet penetrating his left thigh and another inflicting a deep flesh wound in his right leg. After Lieut. Point had fallen Capt. Raibourn turned his revolver upon himself, sending a bullet into his head about three inches behind his right ear. He died almost instantly.

Capt. Raibourn had been drinking heavily and the tragedy was an outgrowth of his arrest on a charge of drunkenness.

Shooting After Arrest.

On Tuesday of last week Capt. Raibourn was appointed officer of the day at Fort Douglas, but failed to report for duty and was absent in the city twenty-four hours without leave. He was arrested the following day, but was given the privileges of the fort under orders not to leave the grounds. Saturday evening Capt. Raibourn broke the parole and came to the city. Lieut. Point, who was sent after him with an ambulance, found him in a saloon, and he was returned to Fort Doulas under arrest. He was ordered to remain in his quarters.

Lieut. Point's quarters are only two doors from those which Capt. Raibourn occupied. The lieutenant had just stepped out of doors early today, when Capt. Raibourn appeared, carrying a revolver. His manner was threatening and Point said:

"Now, captain, don't do anything foolish."

Raibourn made no reply, but immediately began shooting. When other officers and soldiers ran out after hearing the shots Capt. Raibourn lay dead and Lieut. Point lay in front of his quarters. Lieut. Point was taken to his quarters. He is said to be resting well. Raibourn's body was embalmed at the post hospital and tomorrow it will be shipped to Oakland City, Ind., where his mother and two sisters reside. He has a brother in Chicago.

Sought to Avoid Court Martial.

Capt. Raibourn had sought to avoid a court martial, and had forwarded to Washington his resignation from the army. It had not been accepted, and it was supposed that a trial by court martial awaited him. Worry over the probability of a dishonorable discharge from the army and dissipation are believed to have unbalanced his mind. Capt. Raibourn, who was 35 years old and unmarried, enlisted in the army in 1891 as a private and had worked his way up from the ranks. Capt. Raibourn and Lieut. Point had served together in the Philippines and were firm friends.

Lieut. Point entered the army as captain of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers and later was appointed to the regular service. He has passed the examination and qualified for promotion to a captaincy.

Capt. Raibourn formerly was regarded as an efficient officer, but recently he had been drinking to excess and could not be relied on for duty.

Raibourn Native of Indiana.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—Capt. Raibourn was a native of Indiana, where he was born on Dec. 25, 1869. He served more than three years in the ranks before being appointed to the line of the army as second lieutenant of the Fourth infantry on Oct. 31, 1894. He has been with the Twenty-ninth infantry since May 18, 1901.

Lieut. Point, the officer wounded, was a native of New Jersey, where he was born July 17, 1876, and was appointed to the army from Iowa. He also rose from the ranks, having enlisted in the First cavalry in August, 1898. He was an officer in the Fifty-first Iowa regiment in the Spanish-American war and later entered the regular army. He was transferred to the Twenty-ninth regiment of infantry March 22, 1902.

PATHOS IN ROCKEFELLER CASE.

Cleveland Pastor Says if Gift Is Refused Donor Will Go Broken Hearted to Grave.

Cleveland, O., April 30.—[Special.]—In a sermon tonight Dr. George K. Morris, pastor of the wealthy Euclid Avenue Methodist church, said if it were decided that Mr. Rockefeller's recent gift were found to be "tainted" and refused, it would break Rockefeller's heart and send him to the grave.

"I see great pathos in this situation," said the pastor. "If the public decides that Mr. Rockefeller's gift is tainted and refuses it as so much blood money, he will be broken hearted; he will go to his grave a wrecked man.

"Whether or not the criticism heaped upon him at the present is just or unjust is not for me to say. But Mr. Rockefeller's case shows us that a man cannot be altogether indifferent of the opinions of his fellowmen concerning himself."

Smoker for Philippine Veterans.

Camp Luzon, the membership of which comprises veterans of the United States army service in the Philippine campaign, will give a smoker tonight in Memorial hall, Public Library building. All veterans are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKERS JACOB LITT, Proprietor.
The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY
A MIGHTY AUDIENCE WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM CHEERS
THE SWEEPING, SIZZLING SCINTILLATING SENSATION
The Biggest, Brightest, Merriest Musical Offering of the Year.
Wm. A. Brady's Tuneful Topsy Turvy
ALL ROUND CHICAGO
EVERY NIGHT. MATS. WED. AND SAT. SAME OLD McVICKER PRICES.

ILLINOIS TONIGHT
First Time in Chicago of the Incomparable MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
In the New Stange and Edwards' Comic Opera.
"LOVE'S LOTTERY".
With admirable cast and chorus.
Grand Production.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S EVERY NIGHT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
WM. A. BRADY Presents ROBERT B. MANTELL In BULWER'S RICHELIEU.
Next Sunday—MR. MANTELL in "Othello."

GREAT NORTHERN EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75 | Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat.
The Best New England Play Ever Written.
QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.
NEXT WEEK—ME, HIM & I.

LYON & HEALY. CHICAGO'S PIANO CENTER

Interesting to Piano Purchasers

FIRST and foremost is the unrivaled choice presented by our stock of 600 new pianos of twenty leading makes. This is the largest and most varied assortment of pianos under one roof in the world.

SECOND—Our original method of selling pianos. This enables us to practice many economies which result in a saving to you of from $50 to $150.

THIRD—Of interest to some purchasers is this seasonable suggestion:

DON'T MOVE YOUR OLD PIANO.

Let us send our wagons for it and take it away without expense to you, and give you for it a Certificate of Exchange—good as cash toward any new piano in our stock.

FOURTH—An item that will interest all seekers after a first-class piano. We still have a few of those beautiful Weber Uprights used by operatic artists during the late opera season. Why not take advantage of this

SPECIAL WEBER SALE

to make a large bona fide saving upon a magnificent instrument. Finally it will interest many to know that we have been crowding new sample pianos, used pianos, and second-hand instruments into our

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. This division, just at the present time, offers a wonderful opportunity to all economically disposed purchasers. Taking them just at random, here are a few of the pianos ready for your inspection:

Weber Upright. Beautiful rosewood case, originally $500. Reduced to.....$350
Steinway Vertegrand. Mahogany case, original price.....$550. Price now.....$400
Krakauer Upright. Semi-colonial, highly polished ebonized case, reg. price, $440. In this sale.....$300
Sterling Upright. Golden oak, nearly new, originally $525. Now offered for $325
Kohler & Campbell. Mahogany case, used very little, was formerly sold for $300. Price now.....$190
Wheelock Upright. Empire, fancy walnut case, originally $450. Present price.....$225
Colby Upright. American buried walnut case, entirely refinished, formerly $400. Now.....$195
Huntington Upright. Cabinet grand, mahogany case, good as new, originally $300. Price now.....$190
Chickering Upright. Genuine rosewood case, price was $450. During this sale, $150
Knabe Upright. Fine mahogany case, latest pattern, original price was $550. Price now.....$300
Fischer Upright. Cabinet grand, in fine mahogany case, entirely rebuilt, the former price, $385. Present price, $200
Emerson Upright. Entirely rebuilt—former price $350. In this sale.....$165
Billings Upright. Rosewood case, entirely rebuilt, a great bargain at.....$125
Steinway Miniature Grand. Original price $785. Substantially new—Price now.....$600
Steinway Baby Grand. Original price $1070. Unusually fine at $650
Chickering Baby Grand. Entirely rebuilt, originally priced $600. Now.....$375
Knabe Baby Grand. Originally sold $750. Good as new $375
Behr Bros. "Patent" Grand. Original price $650. Little used.....$425
Weber Baby Grand. Originally sold at $700. Newly regulated, $450

Terms: $10 Down and $5 a Month on Inexpensive Pianos.

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LYON & HEALY. VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

PLEASE do not confuse the Victor, with its splendid full, round, musical tone, with the imitations

The Victor Talking Machine

GADSKI SINGS FOR ALL VICTOR OWNERS.

Simply press a lever, and the world's most beautiful voices sing for you, the world's greatest soloists play for you, the world's famous bands enliven you. Such entertainment is possible only with a genuine new model tapering arm Victor Talking and Singing Machine. All of the musical quality as well as the mere volume is reproduced; the little lights and shades of expression that make the song or instrumental piece a delight are all faithfully retained.

Arrange to spend a few moments in our new Victor Hall (first floor).

Free Concerts Every Day

We will gladly let you hear Caruso, Eames, Tamagno, Melba, or Gadski. You will enjoy their genuine voices in their most celebrated songs.

Then should you decide to secure a Victor, you may do so, if you wish, under the terms of our original offer

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2,500 DIFFERENT SELECTIONS. . . .

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You need pay nothing down on the Victor. Pay us for Records, and begin paying for the Victor 30 days later, then monthly installments.

Think of the Enjoyment!

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takes the place of the kitchen table, and occupies just the same amount of room. Its object is to bring together in one convenient place everything needed in the kitchen, both utensils and food supplies, so that in the preparation of a meal all that is necessary can be reached without the taking of a single step.

It has places for pots, pans and kettles; bins for flour, sugar, coffee, tea and salt; cans for spices and condiments; cupboards for china and glass, for preserves and pickles; drawers for towels and linens, knives, forks, spoons, etc.; an adjustable breadboard and a drop table leaf, if desired. Each little detail has been given the most careful and expert study, and every part of the cabinet works easily.

Why you should have a McDougall Kitchen Cabinet in your home

The McDougall kitchen cabinet is the evolution of an idea—"The McDougall Idea," which is that the kitchen of all other rooms should be studied and systematized so that every unnecessary step shall be saved, and the kitchen work made easier and more interesting, by providing suitable furniture for that part of the house.

The average woman does not realize how much time and energy she wastes every day in walking from cupboard to pantry, from pantry to closet, from closet to table, but she will be quick to realize and appreciate the immense saving in time and energy that is effected by the installation of a McDougall Kitchen Cabinet in her kitchen.

The McDougall kitchen cabinets are designed for universal use. They are a necessary convenience for the rich and the poor alike, and their cost is within the reach of all. A McDougall kitchen cabinet makes it easy to keep a good servant, and it makes it easy for the housewife to do her work without a servant.

A special exhibit of McDougall kitchen cabinets at

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State, Adams and Dearborn-sts. Phone Exch. 3. Mail orders filled

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YON YONSON.
Next.—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

10 15 20 30 50 NEW ALHAMBRA See the Great Bliss Cut Train Robbery. Mats. Sun. Tues. Thur. Sat.
JAMES BOYS In MISSOURI
Next—"DEADWOOD DICK."

COLUMBUS BARGAIN MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.
"DORA THORNE."
Next—Glickman's Yiddish Opera and Dramatic Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Tonight at 8:15. GRAND OPERA HOUSE Last Week
MRS. FISKE
And the MANHATTAN COMPANY in..... LEAH KLESCHNA
Sunday.—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

POWERS'—NIGHTLY AT 8:15 FIRST MAT. WED.
AMELIA BINGHAM
In a New Play . . M'lle Marni By Henri Dumay.
Prices—$1.50 to 50c. Wednesday Matinee—50c to $1.00

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SALLE TONIGHT AT 8:15.
A SURE CURE FOR THE SPRING FEVER.
THE ISLE OF BONG BONG
MATINEE TOMORROW.

ACADEMY Nights—15, 20, 30, 50, 75c Mats. Sun. Wed. Sat. 25c
GLICKMAN'S YIDDISH CO.—Headed by Mr. ELIAS ROTHSTEIN in Repertoire.
Next—JAS. J. JEFFRIES in DAVY CROCKETT

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STUDEBAKER Pop. Mat. Wed. 25c to $1.
ONLY EIGHT TIMES MORE.
The PERLEY OPERA CO.
In the Phenomenal Musical Hit.
THE GIRL AND THE BANDIT
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY
Kirke Lashelle's Production of Owen Wister's Great Play of the Plains.
THE VIRGINIAN
With DUSTIN FARNUM
COMING MONDAY EVE., MAY 8

ORCHESTRA HALL
Scottish Musical Club OF CHICAGO.
Grand Concert
Thursday Evening, May 4.
Under the auspices of the Illinois St. Andrew Society for the Benefit of the Old People's Home
Conductor CHARLES E. ALLUM.
Doctor of Music, Trinity College, Dublin.
SOLOISTS: Wm. Beard, Geo. L. Tenney, Miss Schelke, Miss Mary Jardine Thomson.
Accompanist, Miss Greta Allum. Organist, Mr. James Watson. CHORUS OF 100 VOICES.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
8—Vassar Girls—8. Caron & Herbert. Hoey & Lee. Hal Merritt. 3—Musical Mertons—3 Zara & Zara. Juggling Neola. The Kinodrome.
Tom Nawn & Co. Kathryn Osterman & Co. Murphy & Willard. Mr. & Mrs. Allison. Colton & Darrow. Powers & Freed. Williams & Gordon. Suburban Trio.
Prices—15, 25, 35, 50c; Reserved, 75c.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
4—The Four Mortons—4. Lew Hawkins. Hal Godfrey & Co. The Lovitts. Mlle. Naomi Ethardo. Carl Sanderson. Henry Worthing. All Hassen.
Ward & Curran. Poulton & Dooley. Leah Russell. Middleton's Manikins. Cassmore & Florence. Esher Sisters. Constantinan & Lawrence. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Ross & Fenton. 4—Marvelous Merrills—4. Ryder's Monkeys. Kine & Gotthold. Waldron Brothers. The De Acos. Johnson & Prince. The Kinodrome.
Waterbury Bros. & Tenny. Mathews & Ashley. Crawford & Manning. Mabel Simpson. Gordon Eldrid. Charlotte Ravenscroft. Richard Henry Miller. Crescent Four.
Prices, 10—15—25—35—50; Mats. 10, 15, 25.

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Best Cuisine and Service in the City.
Music from 6 to 12:30. Private Dining Rooms.
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First Class Appointments for Theater Parties.

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DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

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LAWN AND GARDEN
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A complete odorless lawn food; will give that rich dark green color to the lawn. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $1.75; 100 lbs., $3.00; 200 lbs., $5.00.
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Herrills—4 Mathews & Ashley.
Crawford & Manning.
Mabel Simpson.
Gordon Eldrid.
Charlotte Ravenscroft.
Richard Henry Miller.
Crescent Four.
5—25—35—50; Mats. 10, 15, 25
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LL CRAZED BY VODKA.

ossacks Loot and Burn Stores, and Liquor Is as Cheap as Water.

NEWCHWANG, March 25.—[Correspondence.]—A trader who had been with the Russian army many months before the battle of Mukden, and who accompanied the defeated army on its retreat to Tie pass, tells the following story of the rout:

"I went with the retreat to Tie pass. I saw it all. I don't want any more. I knew that the retreat was coming. I've seen them before. I saw the Boers clear out of Pretoria. I know the signs. The Russian officers jeered when I suggested such a thing. They were packing their stores, getting their carts together in the various offices. Trunk boxes, valises of all sorts were ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. They tried to keep up their bluff until the last. Cherchoff, the head of the gendarmerie, was a bad one. We had to get our passes from him. We left our passports in his office and he gave us a permit to stay a week, ten days, two weeks, as the case might be, until we sold our milk or brandy, whatever it was. Sometimes we had to pay, sometimes not. Cherchoff sized us up as easy it went badly with us, otherwise we got off with only a small squeeze. Just the day before the evacuation commenced Cherchoff charged the Greeks $500 apiece for two weeks' permit, and then cleared out at midnight, leaving the men without their passes.

Beasts of Drunken Officers.

"There was another fellow in the commissary office who gave a dinner one night.

"'We have been successful,' he boasted in his after dinner speech. 'The Japanese are in retreat. Maybe they will make a stand at Liaoyang; maybe not. I do not think they will. I say they are demoralized. Long live the czar. You see, you said we should retreat. Look at me. I was frightened, too. I sent my things to the station. Today I have brought them all back. See?' He pointed to his hallway, full of trunks and boxes. He was drunk, but he left that night for the north. It was for that purpose he had packed his boxes.

"All during the week's fighting, from the time the Russians first heard the Japanese were to the west of Mukden, their preparations for flight had been going on. Commissary trains trundled north, files of men moved slowly out of the city, and gun teams dragged the cannon away one after the other.

"In Mukden many were drunk. Officers came in from the front, went to the restaurant, and drank themselves stupid. Chinese servants threw their masters into their carts as so much wood, and started them on their journey north. Officers and men, senseless with vodka, were piled in the waiting trains. When the news came that the railway had been cut the retreat began in good earnest. The Russian army was working north in five columns, the great mass of infantry in the center, the men struggling along as best they could.

More and More Demoralized.

"The advance was under fairly good control, but the men were more and more demoralized toward the rear.

"We went with them, for we still had some goods in Tie pass, champagne and brandy, and sugar and preserved fruits. The Russians went to the east of the railway, through hilly country. On either side of the center column came the commissary wagons laden with all sorts of supplies. Outside again were the lines of guns and ammunition wagons. The hospital train was mixed hopelessly with the hurrying, panic stricken infantry. On the flanks squadrons of cavalry were scouring the country, watching for the Japanese.

"We had started in the afternoon, with a start. All about us were men jostling, pushing in their hurry. Many did not seem to care at all. They were quite content to be leaving Mukden to its fate. They never had had the place, why should they fight for it? They were stupid, dazed, deafened by the roar of battle, grimy with smoke, yellow with fear. They had been fighting, they didn't know how long. Their eyes were fixed and staring. Some cursed Kouropatkin. Among the officers there was grumbling. Why should they go back? Why should they be ordered to retreat? They wanted to fight, to fight till the end. But mostly they did not care, but slouched along the road.

Under Rain of Jap Shells.

"The Japanese were way off to the west and shelled us as we went along. If they had wished to do so they could have cut off the whole army. Why they didn't do it I can't understand. It only needed a sudden dash to throw the Russians into hopeless confusion. It was bad as it was.

"There was little order. The men threw away their boots, their heavy overcoats, their mess kettles. The roadside was littered with discarded equipment of all sorts. As the columns fled across the open they spread out in their hurry, the men behind trying to overtake those in front of them.

"When they had to pass through a valley the crowd crushed together, fighting its way through the defile, streaming through the back alleys of the little mud villages, straggling along the hillsides.

"The strong men helped their wounded comrades, struggling under their burdens. Many dropped from fatigue. There was no room for them in the hospital trains. Their comrades had no litters on which to carry them. They were left in the deserted Chinese houses. Most of the country folk had fled, and only a few farmers stood gaping, watching us go by.

Every Man for Himself.

"As we went farther north it was more and more every man for himself. The commissary wagons had been throwing away cases of soup tins, great bags of bread, provender of all sorts, that they might make greater haste. They lightened their loads to save the carts. They had no time to stop to supply the men. The men would not waste time in going to look for supplies. They nibbled at the remains of what had been served some days before or went without anything, trudging on hopelessly, doggedly.

"The artillerymen abandoned gun after gun. The ice was already weakening in the larger streams, and the heavy carriages crashed through, as they slid and bumped across. No one thought of trying to drag them out again. The gun teams were hurriedly cut and hitched up somewhere else, or were used by the men who had been riding on the caissons. They rode off, leaving everything to the enemy, oftentimes two on a horse. Sometimes the rider would give his mount to a couple of wounded and lead the beast himself. Many field pieces were rolled into the gullies, others tumbled through holes in the ice.

"It was bitterly cold that night. Behind us was the glare of the burning stores and villages. The sky was red, flaring. The battle rolled off to the west, the south, and we could see the searchlights flashing to the east.

"Japanese shells burst overhead or came crashing into our midst, lighting the plain with its hurrying, dark figures. Stampeded gun teams rushed frenzied into the heavy fields, through the willow brush, bounding over, grinding through the low mud walls, tearing the stockades of kaoliang (millet fields) about the farmhouses.

"Dawn came chill and gray. Still we kept on. The wind blew down on us from the northwest. When the sun rose it was orange through the dust haze. As the day wore on the wind came stronger and stronger, buffeting us as we lowered our heads and tried to face the blast. It was blinding, smothering, choking, this yellow hurricane. Men fought for places behind the wagons that they might be a little sheltered. They stopped to rest in the lee of the low Chinese huts. Some of them dozed off as they stood there and sank to the ground, never to wake again. No one could stop to help them on.

Find Chaos at Tie Pass.

"Covered with dust, red eyed, we finally reached Tie pass. Our cart was gone. We had left it far behind. We had had no sleep, hardly any food or drink, but still there was no rest. Here there were only a few Russians, the fringe of the retreat. Most of the army passed to the east. Some regiments came hurrying through. Tie Pass had been a great place before—music, women, lots of drink, many traders. Now it was all upside down. The women had all gone long before. The Greeks and Poles who remained were in fear of their lives. The retreating soldiers looted all the shops and sold the stuff to their comrades. Champagne at a ruble a bottle, brandy, gin, rum, everything, cheap as water.

"The Cossacks had smashed all the boxes they could lay their hands on and were selling by the roadside. What they could not dispose of they threw into the street. They left pools of good liquor muddying the dust and went to join their commands, all ready to leave when the word came. They set fire to the storehouses, great piles of provisions, thousands of tons of hay and fodder. The ruffians among them robbed right and left, and no one had time or inclination to prevent them.

Execution of Three Soldiers.

"Only once did I see any evidence of authority. A party of Cossacks in a side street found a Chinese beggar, whom they thought was a Japanese spy. They set upon him and yanked at his pigtail till it came off. Then they tried to carry him away. The man clutched the spoke of a passing cart. He refused to let go his grip. The Russians tore his clothes from his back in their efforts to drag him off. He would not let go. They drew their swords and hacked his hands off at the wrists.

"The man turned upon them, kicking and biting, waving his arm stumps. He seized a Cossack's hand in his teeth and bit the fingers off. Crazed with pain the Russian drew his sword with his left hand and stabbed the Chinaman. A companion slashed at him from the other side and nearly severed his head from his body. A third man finished the work half done and the body was dragged to the company headquarters.

"The Russian commander stood the blood-stained soldiers in the yard and shot them down for killing the Chinaman. All four bodies were left uncared for.

Tieling in a Turmoil.

"The town was in a turmoil. We couldn't get hold of any of our stores. It was hopeless. More troops were coming in. Others were going north. They said the Japanese had cut the railway between Kaiyuan and Tie pass, that they would be surrounded.

"We managed to get through to Fakumen. There we saw the Japanese flags again, but there were only eight regulars in the place. The town had been occupied by the Chinese bandits. They held us up, but we told them we had no money. The women who went through from Tie pass before us had to pay 100 rubles apiece, but they let us off. They made a lot out of the town, for they squeezed 10,000 taels (about $7,500) out of the military, mandarin, and the merchant guilds. Some of the beggars shot at us, but it was all right as soon as we showed them the pass their chief had given us."

CORELLI FOR SIMPLE LIFE; CRITICISES WASTE OF MONEY

English Woman Novelist Denounces "Overrich Fools" Who Feed at Expensive Restaurants.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, April 30.—Marie Corelli has expressed her views on "the simple life."

She attacks chiefly "overrich fools," who spend what would ordinarily be a man's small fortune on one evening's entertainment.

After referring in scathing terms to the wanton waste of money perpetrated in mere feeding at expensive luncheons and dinners given daily and nightly at fashionable restaurants of the west end, Miss Corelli answers one critic, who asks where the smart set she and others have described could be found, by declaring that it can be found "at the public eating houses of luxury, where can be seen persons who would not be admitted to any home, leaders of the world of fashion, familiar supporters of the stock markets, and well known female millinery stands, who carry dressmakers' creations into the view of a gaping world as sandwich men carry boards which announce the latest sensational novelty."

EDWARD AND LOUBET CORDIAL.

King and President Exchange Visits—Dinner Given at Elysee Palace.

PARIS, April 30.—The exchange of official visits between King Edward and President Loubet this afternoon was marked with the utmost cordiality, the conversations on each occasion lasting twenty minutes. President Loubet previously had received Foreign Minister Delcasse, to whom King Edward afterwards accorded a long audience. President Loubet's dinner in honor of King Edward at the palace of the Elysée this evening was a brilliant function, entirely nonpolitical in character. There were 120 guests and nearly the entire diplomatic corps were present. No speeches were made.

TARBELL OF EQUITABLE LIFE SCORED BY H. H. KNOWLES.

Second Vice President of the Society Is Charged with Granting Rebates of 95 Per Cent on Four Chicago Policies.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—Gage E. Tarbell, second vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, received a scoring from Henry H. Knowles tonight in a statement. Knowles was forced to resign the position of supervisor of agencies last Thursday. Knowles says Tarbell granted large rebates in Chicago on policies which he secured there while he was manager and while he was a partner in the firm of Crane & Tarbell. He alleges that Mr. Tarbell in four cases in Chicago granted rebates of 95 per cent on four $100,000 policies, besides other rebates on big policies ranging from 50 to 83 per cent.

Referring to the letter passed by the executive and Frick committees, sealing the lips of all employés, Mr. Knowles says he never received a copy, and he does not know what those committees have under investigation. This statement is in reply to one that he had discussed Equitable matters after the Frick resolution was passed. He continues:

"As to whether or not, as stated in the papers, Mr. Hyde voted for my dismissal, I have no information, and this fact does not in any way interest me. I know Mr. Hyde to be an honorable man."

Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant.
An odorless liquid, prompt, cheap, and efficient.

82,000,000 FREE BY CZAR'S UKASE.

Easter Grant of Religious Freedom the Greatest Event Since Serfs Were Freed.

OLD POLICY IS REVERSED.

Russian People Just Beginning to Realize Extent of the Emperor's Promise.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Thinking Russians generally concur in the belief that the religious freedom granted by the czar in his Easter ukase is the greatest concession to individual liberty since the liberation of the serfs.

The ukase will benefit 30,000,000 believers in the old faith, 12,000,000 nonconformists, and about 40,000,000 of alien faith including Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Protestants, Mohammedans and Buddhists.

Logically the ukase involves a complete reversal of Russian policy of seeking national unity in conquered provinces by compelling religious unity.

Real Liberty of Conscience.

Liberty of conscience has been repeatedly proclaimed, and Procurator Pobedonostseff, in his famous reply to the evangelical petition of 1888, contended that it existed in the empire. The fact is that, as a trysting place, all religions have been tolerated in Russia, but none has been allowed to trespass upon the orthodox faith. People were free to remain true to the religion of their fathers, but were forbidden to make proselytes. Everybody might enter, but none might leave the orthodox church without forfeiting all civil rights, including the right to inherit crown property; and in the train of that policy persecutions of every conceivable character were directed against the "raskolniki" or dissident sects, especially the old believers.

Among the raskolniki are numbered a thousand and one queer and rustic heresies bred of the great schism caused by reform of the ancient liturgy and augmented by the suppression of the patriarchate by Peter the Great. The old believers, who clung to the old liturgy and made the sign of the cross with three fingers instead of two, was broken up into numerous sects, some discarding priests and sacraments, and sometimes trending towards free love and immoral practices, while others instituted an episcopate and priesthood of their own and dealt with all innovations from the west as inventions of the anti-Christ, eschewing tea, coffee, and sugar, and considering shaving wicked.

Survive Persecution for Years.

These latter survived countless persecutions for years, without legal recognition of marriages conducted by their priests, but nevertheless became commercially the ablest class in Russia. Morality and wealth were the secrets of their strength. This branch of the old believers includes merchant princes of Moscow rivaling those of America, but they have never ceased to be regarded as apostates from the orthodox church, and have been subjected to all sorts of legal persecutions as such.

The humbler dissenters have had a much harder time, being hunted down until secretly they gave rise to a brood of strange sects. One preached redemption by suicide and a fiery or a bloody baptism; others worshiped images of Napoleon as the Messiah, believing he escaped to Siberia and would return some day and establish a reign of justice and peace, and still others, like the "Jumpers and Adamites," which are now practically wiped out, indulged in most licentious rites. The Stundists and Molkans of southern Russia, now the principal native nonconformists, who might be described as the Quakers of Russia, have made tremendous progress in recent years in spite of persecution, which often has driven them eastward and made them pioneers of Russian colonization. There are in all about 12,000,000 of these dissidents.

The emperor's act will also affect about 40,000,000 belonging to alien faiths, such as the Jews, Catholics, and Lutherans of Poland, and the Baltic provinces, the Protestants of Finland, and the followers of Islam and Buddha in the Urals, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Turkestan, and central Asia.

Usual Commission Created.

While the emperor's approval of the action of the committee of ministers distinctly holds to orthodoxy as the state religion and creates the usual commission to work out many details in connection with the offspring of mixed marriages during minority, legitimization of marriages, registration of deaths and births, it also rescinds a number of acts aimed specifically at various religious and establishes the principle of absolute freedom of worship and the right of every Russian who becomes of age to change his confession of faith, in which the assurance of religious freedom lies. It also contemplates relief of Catholics and Poles from the present vexatious restrictions as to preaching the catechism, the Russian language, etc.

Poland Is Well Pleased.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

WARSAW, April 30.—The ukase announcing that in the future there will be complete religious liberty has been hailed with delight here, coming after the recent liberal concessions relative to the use of the Polish language. This measure has practically done away with the likelihood of troubles tomorrow. The socialists have gone so far as to announce they themselves will punish any one causing disturbances.

In the meantime, the governor general is displaying the greatest tact. He has ordered soldiers to act with the utmost gentleness towards the population. About 60,000 troops have been massed in the city. Military patrols are to be seen everywhere and socialistic proclamations abound.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA IN ACCORD.

Foreign Ministers Meet at Venice and Agree on Cretan and Balkan Programs.

ROME, April 30.—The purpose of Count Goluchowski in going to Venice to meet Foreign Minister Tittoni of Italy was to strengthen the triple alliance by cementing the friendship of Austria-Hungary and Italy.

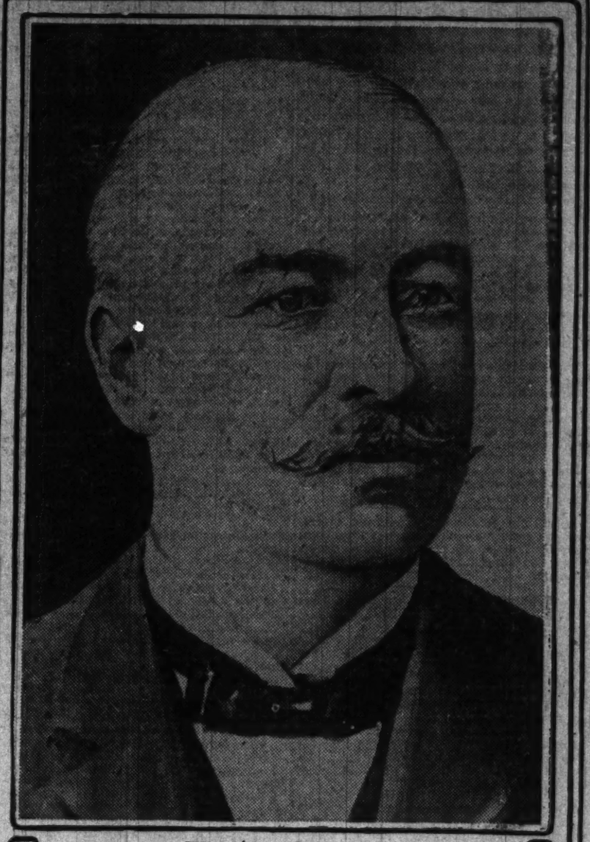
The Cretan question was discussed and it was agreed that it is necessary for the present to moderate the impatience of the Cretans, who are desirous of union with Greece.

The two ministers reached an accord on Macedonia, deciding to accept the proposition of Great Britain for European control over Macedonian finances, while the application of reforms there will remain intrusted to Austria and Russia, supported by an international gendarmerie under the command of an Italian general.

Both Austria and Italy will endeavor to avoid complications in Morocco, both being allied with Germany and friendly to France and Great Britain.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth.
Four fast through trains daily to St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Northwestern Line. The electric lighted Northwestern Limited for perfection of service is not anywhere excelled. Two fast trains to the Head-of-the-Lakes. The best of everything. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

Contractor and Politician Is Dead.



THOMAS GAHAN

FLEETS TO UNITE MAY 5.

TOKIO ADVICES GIVE DATE FOR JUNCTURE OF RUSS DIVISIONS.

Dispatches from German Port of Tsingtau, in Kiauchau Bay, Intimate That Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff Already Have Joined Forces and Both Are Near Island of Hainan—Saigon Cable Guesses Warships Will Meet Near Philippines.

[From the Tokio Correspondent of the London Telegraph.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, May 1, 10 a. m.—It is stated here that the whole of the second and third Russian Pacific squadron will join forces on the morning of May 5.

AGAIN NEAR HAINAN.

TSINGTAU, Shantung Peninsula, China, May 1.—It is reported that the Russian second Pacific squadron, together with the Russian third Pacific squadron, is near the island of Hainan.

GOING TO PHILIPPINES?

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SAIGON, April 30.—A correspondent who returned to this place today from Kamranh bay reports that all the vessels comprising the Baltic fleet under command of Admiral Rojestvensky left Kamranh bay on April 25. There is the best authority for stating that Rojestvensky's vessels have gone to the Philippine Islands, where Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron is expected to join them.

20,000 WOUNDED AT IRKUTSK.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, April 30.—On account of the inadequacy of accommodations for the wounded soldiers from Manchuria, of whom there are 20,000 here, and more are arriving daily, clubhouses and schoolhouses have been converted into hospitals. Provisions, and especially bread, are scarce, owing to the military pressure on the transsiberian railroad.

JAPS HONOR 30,866 DEAD.

TOKIO, April 30.—With elaborate ceremony, beginning on Wednesday and ending on Friday, the names of 30,866 soldiers and sailors of Japan, killed prior to the battle of Mukden, will be enshrined in the Spokonsha temple. The flag of the Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk in the first naval battle of the war, and a standard captured at Mukden are on exhibition in the temple. The emperor and empress of Japan will attend the ceremony.

"JOE" JEFFERSON AT REST

SIMPLE SERVICES, THEN BURIAL AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

Impressive Funeral Exercises Held at "Crow's Nest," Summer Home of Family—Intimate Friends Attend—Floral Offerings from Theatrical People in All Parts of the Country—Memorial in New York Under the Auspices of the Players' Club.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., April 30.—Following services that were impressive in their simplicity and suggestive of the character of the distinguished actor, the body of Joseph Jefferson today was laid away at the Bayview cemetery in Sandwich, within walking distance of the cottages of many of his Cape Cod friends.

Mr. Jefferson's five sons, a score of intimate friends, and a hundred or more villagers gathered about the open grave while the commitment service was read; then all withdrew with the exception of Charles B. Jefferson, who alone watched the casket as it was lowered to its final resting place. Tonight a police officer remained at the grave, and this guard will be continued for several days.

Brief Service at "Crow's Nest."

At 11 o'clock this morning a brief service was held at "Crow's Nest," the Jefferson summer cottage here. Only immediate relatives and intimate friends were present. The morning train from Boston brought twenty-five friends in addition to those who were already here. The former included Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, and E. A. Taft of Boston, president of the New York and Boston dispatch. Former President Grover Cleveland was unable to be here.

Services in New York.

New York, April 30.—Services in memory of Joseph Jefferson under the auspices of the Players' club, of which he was the only president besides Edwin Booth, were held today at the church of the Transfiguration, to which Mr. Jefferson many years ago gave the name of "The Little Church Around the Corner." The service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, with the full choir of the church. David Bispham, a member of "The Players," was the soloist. The service was composed chiefly of anthems and hymns.

OBITUARY.

J. FRANCIS LEE, for nearly twenty years the representative of the Canadian Pacific railway in Chicago, died of rheumatism of the heart in Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, and was buried there on Saturday. Prior to quitting railway work he was traffic manager of the White Pass and Yukon railway. He originated the railway coupon ticket.

THOMAS GAHAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Veteran Contractor and Democratic Political Leader Is Stricken.

END TO EVENTFUL CAREER

Starts as Policeman in Lake and Leaves Estate Valued in Millions.

Thomas Gahan, contractor, politician, and a resident of Chicago and vicinity for more than a half century, died last evening at his residence, 4619 Grand boulevard. His death was a surprise to his family because, although he had not been in good health for several years, he did not become dangerously ill until early in the morning. He was 58 years old.

"Tom" Gahan was born in Greening, Cook county, and began life as a policeman in the old town of Lake. His estate is valued in the millions.

The attribute which first raised Gahan above his fellows was his great physical strength and the greater physical courage which went with it. He essentially was a fighting man and in those days fighting men were in demand "along the Black road."

Ruler Along Old "Black Road."

The "Black road," when Archer avenue took on that name, was the thoroughfare of a turbulent community. The stockyards had a different population than it has now, although even now it is not the most peaceful place in the world, and Bridgeport meant a locality where muscle and the ability to use it counted more than brains, when it came down to the settlement of personal controversies.

The policeman for the town of Lake had to have muscle if he did not have the brains, and "Tom" Gahan had them both. He united with them absolute fearlessness and a coolness that never allowed him to lose his temper.

Enters Early Into Politics.

That such a man, in a community like the Town of Lake, was in politics was a matter of course. He naturally also was the right hand man of the owners of the stockyards property, whose employé, as chief of police of the town, he really was. Soon he demonstrated that he was a bigger man mentally than his place called for, and he went into other lines of work. He held the office of supervisor of the town, and after annexation became alderman of the old Twenty-ninth ward.

Then Gahan became a sewer contractor and formed a partnership with Thomas Byrne, a practical builder and also a man of strong character.

One Contract Yields $1,000,000.

One contract made the firm of Gahan & Byrne rich. Their sewer building had prospered so they were looking out for other work, and the contracts for the drainage canal had been let. Ex-Sheriff J. P. Agnew had taken the contract for the two miles of earth cutting at the west end of the canal. It was largely an experiment, and Agnew did not know what was to be the outcome. So he turned the contract over to Gahan & Byrne.

"We bought a pig in a poke," said Gahan, "and stood in a fair way to lose money. Then a fellow down in Cleveland invented the machinery which revolutionized canal digging, and we invested $175,000 in it. It is old iron now, down on the banks of the canal, and any one who wants it can cart it away, but it made more than $1,000,000 for us."

Politics and Contracts Together.

At the organization of the board, which nominally was nonpartisan, he had attempted to become a member of it and received the democratic nomination under conditions which made his election appear certain. A nonpartisan movement, however, resulted in the election of an independent ticket, and it was not until after he had entered the field through the acquirement of the Agnew contract that he established himself there. Once in it, however, he staid until his death, and his profits must have been good.

He held office in the railroad and warehouse commission under Gov. Altgeld.

Makes Millions in Gas Deal.

But the one enterprise which made more money for Tom Gahan than even the drainage canal contract was his investment in the Ogden Gas company. With John P. Hopkins and Roger Sullivan he had obtained the franchise for the company and sold the bonds. The three men had been associated in politics for years, but this was their first business venture together.

Exactly what the status of this company is now cannot be stated, but the report is that the arrangement under which it is working with the People's places a value on its stock of $6,000,000 and Gahan owned one-third.

From this time on Gahan & Byrne were the contracting firm for the drainage board. Gahan increased his hold on politics. He became the democratic national committeeman for the state of Illinois, being for eight years Roger Sullivan's predecessor.

Mr. Gahan on Nov. 6, 1878, married Sarah McNarney, who is living. The children are: Sarah, 22 years old; Olive, 19 years old; Agnes, 17 years old, and Rose, 14 years old. A brother, Michael, resides at 637 Thirty-eighth street. All were at his bedside when he died.

The funeral arrangements will not be completed until today.

There's a good deal more reason
for you to take a stand against the "mercerized cotton" cheat in clothes than for us. It's an injury to your interests; it doesn't affect us particularly. Indeed, it may do us good; sometimes people will learn the value and economy of good quality only by having experience with trash.

The wearers of the "mercerized cotton" adulteration are not drawn from the ranks of the Hart Schaffner & Marx army. Our clothes hold the trade they get; and keep getting it.

We advise you to avoid "mercerized cotton" fabrics, and insist on all-wool for your own sake, not because it means "buy our clothes." It doesn't mean that; there are other all-wool clothes.

In other words, we are working in this cause for the common good; yours—the makers and dealers in "mercerized cotton," though they may not realize it—and ours. Our benefits will come in the strengthening of the idea of all-wool honesty among the public and the clothing trade.

Our label means all-wool, and nothing less; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

At the
VOSE
Store

Vose makes only one piano—the Vose—and makes it with all the skill that over half a century of practice has given.

Vose sells many makes of standard pianos, each selected because of some special intrinsic merit, and each sold on the basis of honest value.

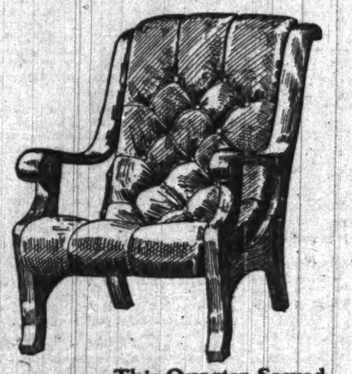
When you want a thoroughly satisfactory piano, you should come to the Vose Store. As little as $10 cash will put a fine piano in your home.

Vose rents only new pianos, and when one of these new pianos is returned from rental, it is sold outright at a bargain. Vose also takes second-hand pianos in exchange for new pianos, and after putting them in fine playing condition sells them at cost. You can, therefore, get splendid bargains at the Vose Store.

New pianos to rent $3.50 monthly and up.

Vose & Sons Piano Co.,
246 Wabash Ave.

JOHN A. COLBY
& SONS RELIABLE FURNITURE
148 to 154 Wabash Ave., near Monroe



$15 This Quarter-Sawed Oak Sleepy Hollow Chair, covered in genuine leather.

Isn't This Splendid!

I do like to come to this store. It is not always for what I see, but somehow I always go away with a good feeling.

I am a guest here when I please to be, and so are the friends I bring with me, and that makes me feel good. What an astonishment to our visiting friends it is to see the new things here, to revel in the styles, and be so thoroughly at home.

So many things are here to get that can't be got anywhere else.

An Old Customer's Daughter.

Store: 148 to 154 Wabash-av.
Buy of the Maker
Factory: 44 to 50 North Elizabeth-st.

Hunter
Baltimore
Rye

is in all the elements of superior quality

The Perfect Whiskey

H. M. GRANDIN, Representative,
49 Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Central 4496

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$3 & $4 Our Spring Styles.
156 STATE STREET.
SEND FOR FASHION PLATE.

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Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico.

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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1905.

THE FATHER OF THE NAVY.

The alleged finding of John Paul Jones' body by Ambassador Porter has started a discussion as to who was the "father of the American navy." Some of his admirers have bestowed the title upon Admiral Jones. Our Irish fellow citizens claim it for the gallant and redoubtable Capt. John Barry. History usually gives it to Commodore Esek Hopkins.

If priority in action alone counted perhaps the title would go to that brave Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien who, one morning in May, 1775, with a volunteer crew of "haymakers" on a single masted sloop, attacked the British schooner Margaretta off Machias, Me., and took it. Capt. O'Brien's exploit roused enthusiasm throughout the colonies, and, says Spears in his history of the navy, "was followed by consequences of the most important nature in connection with the establishment of our navy."

In the early history of the revolutionary war the American vessels bore commissions from the various colonies. The first ship sent out by the continental congress was the Lee, Capt. Manly, which sailed in October, 1775, to capture vessels laden with ammunition for the British. The fathers of the navy in a legislative sense were Silas Deane, Christopher Gadsden, John Langdon, Stephen Hopkins, Joseph Hewes, and Richard Henry Lee. They composed the first "marine committee" of congress, and expended the $100,000 which, on Nov. 2, 1775, congress appropriated for the purchase of ships and supplies.

Esek Hopkins was commander in chief of the little fleet which this appropriation enabled the committee to get together. He was a good man and a patriot, but he was a landsman set to do a seaman's work, and he won no glory, and in a year was dismissed for disobedience to orders. John Paul Jones was an officer in Hopkins' fleet. He held a commission as first lieutenant, he was the first to raise the flag of the confederation over one of its ships, and he was the first to make that flag feared upon the seas. Capt. Barry did not join the infant navy until some months after its first organization.

The war was scarce over before the ships were sold and officers and sailors mustered out of service, and from that time until the close of Washington's second administration there was no American navy. Then the attacks of the Tripolitan pirates upon American commerce angered the country. Washington warmly advocated the building of a strong navy. The party of Jefferson, habitually quaking at the thought of an armed force on sea or land, opposed him, but the federalists supported him, and in March, 1794, congress passed a resolution declaring that "a naval force adequate to the protection of the commerce of the United States ought to be provided." That was followed by the building of the Constitution, the President, and the United States. John Adams, always a strong advocate for a navy, continued, after he became president, to urge the need of it upon congress. The country has never since been without a naval force, although it has sometimes had a weak one.

Whoever was the father of the navy of the revolution, these facts show that the father of the navy under the constitution was the federalist party. To it the country owed the ships that in the war of 1812 inflicted defeat and humiliation upon the British. The federalist party made many grievous blunders, but it gave the United States a navy. There is no telling how long it would have been without one if their opponents had come into power immediately after the constitution was ratified.

How to Get Clean Cells.

A prominent and wealthy citizen of Pittsburg was arrested as he was entering his house late at night by a policeman who could not be convinced that he was not a burglar. The citizen had to spend the rest of the night in a cell which was also occupied by rats and insects. When he appeared in the police court he was identified and discharged. So was the officer who arrested him. The too zealous policeman had made the mistake of running in a man to whom city officials listened respectfully when he made complaints. The arrest was unjustifiable, but it will be of service to future inmates of the police station in which the millionaire citizen was locked up. When common people, who perhaps deserved arrest, grumble about the unpleasant conditions they find in police station cells, nobody listens to them. Nothing is done to improve matters. The work of reform does not begin until the protesting voice of some prominent citizen who has suffered is heard. Then other prominent citizens, wishing to avoid similar experiences, say that there must be a reform, and that men who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to spend a night in a police station must be given decent quarters whether they are innocent or guilty. A reform of this kind appears to be greatly needed in Pittsburg. It is said that within a few weeks three leading citizens who were out late have been arrested on suspicion of being burglars or robbers and locked up. Seemingly the prominent citizens of Pittsburg look like suspicious characters and should not go out at night without companions who can identify them if necessary. Certainly the rats and bugs should be driven out of the police station cells if they are to be the occasional abode of millionaires.

NO LACK OF SPACE.

The county board invites competing architects to draft plans for a courthouse which shall have 372,826 square feet of floor space, exclusive of vaults, etc., for the use of the county departments and the courts. Present needs, the board says, call for 277,000 square feet, and it assumes that an addition of 33 per cent will cover future needs for about half a century. The estimate will be too low if a stop cannot be put to the endless multiplication of judges with their courtrooms and chambers. Nearly one-quarter of the space required now is taken up by the courts.

The east half of the courthouse square has a superficial area of 50,000 square feet. The architects having in mind the amount of floor space they are asked to provide will be likely to prepare plans, not for a skyscraper but for an eight or nine story building.

The city does not need at this time so much room as the county does. The board of education has quarters outside the city hall, but it has been impossible to accommodate the boards of assessment and review and some of the courts in the county building. The needs of the city may increase more rapidly than those of the county, and when the time comes to build a new city hall ample provision should be made for them.

If a dozen years from now the city, being persistently expansive, should need 500,000 square feet of floor space an eleven or twelve story office building will give the requisite room.

It follows that the courthouse square is large enough to accommodate the city and county governments for an indefinite period, provided the ground is utilized as business men would utilize it. They would erect a seventeen or twenty story building if necessary. There may be reasons why the city hall should seek another location, but lack of room is not one of them if the community will break with the traditions of the past which call for public buildings which are partly inspired by Grecian temples, Gothic cathedrals, or renaissance palaces, and demand a business structure for a modern business city.

What the county should do now, and the city should do when the time comes, is to put in foundations and a steel frame capable of sustaining a seventeen or twenty story building. The expense of the foundation and columns for a high building is not comparatively much greater than for a low one. The Tribune building originally was planned for twelve stories, but the architect wisely provided in the foundations and steel frame for five more stories. The additional cost of the steel was only $10,000, and when a year later THE TRIBUNE was ready to add the five stories it was done without difficulty. The county should be as wise as a private builder would be under the same circumstances and put in foundations and columns that will hold up a seventeen or twenty story building if in the future more stories shall be needed. The extra expense will be so small that it need not be considered.

If the county were to put up a twelve story building at first, so arranged that four or more additional stories could be added when needed, its wants would be provided for for half a century to come. Any other plan than this, it seems to us, will be inadequate. There would be danger of the county outgrowing its new building almost before it was completed. The new government building, which is outgrown before it has been occupied, should be an object lesson for the county board.

TRAINING ATTENDANTS.

Over two months ago Senator Campbell introduced one of the shortest and best bills of the session. It authorises and directs the trustees of the University of Illinois to establish the proper facilities for the special training of employés in public charitable and penal institutions, and appropriates the modest sum of $15,000 to cover necessary expenses.

The theory that everybody is qualified to be a sick nurse has been abandoned. It is conceded now that a nurse should be trained. It has occurred to some intelligent Illinoisans that men who have had preliminary instruction and have given evidence of some fitness will make better attendants in insane asylums and better penitentiary guards than those who are totally ignorant of their duties when set at work.

In all probability the bill applying the merit system to employés in the state charitable institutions will become a law. It should be reinforced by Senator Campbell's bill. Then in time there will be competent candidates for positions in those institutions, and the helpless wards of the state will be better cared for than they can be by attendants who may be kind hearted but who may for a long time be ignorant and inefficient.

The appropriation carried by the bill is small. The good which will be done with the money is beyond calculation. The measure should have friends enough in both houses to make it a law.

A NEW MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY.

Glasgow is not the only place in Great Britain that can give Chicago ideas as to the functions of a municipal government. There is Huddersfield. It has been found in that town that the private management or operation of the public utility known as the child does not result so well as could be wished. Children are often badly fed, clothed, and housed and the mortality among them is sometimes appalling. They are often badly trained and grow up vagabonds and rascals. Huddersfield, being a progressive place, and having found that private ownership and management of children works so poorly, has decided to apply to a certain extent to child rearing the great principle of public management and has thereby set Chicago an example which this city perhaps will make haste to follow.

The only objection to the Huddersfield scheme, from the standpoint of the Chicago municipal ownerite, may be that it is not broad enough. Premiums are to be given for prompt registrations of births and deaths, and the municipality is to supply children with milk and medical attendance and provide a day nursery. What the municipality really ought to do is to require children to be reared by public nurses and housed, clothed, and fed, as well as taught, at public expense. Plans similar to that proposed have been advocated by such philosophers as Plato and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman; and it was in this manner that children actually were managed and maintained in Sparta under the laws of Lycurgus. The scheme cannot, therefore, be condemned on the ground of novelty.

Parents may object on sentimental grounds to having their children taken from them. But the interests of society must be considered before the rights or feelings of the corporation called "the family." It may also be suggested that, while some parents rear their children badly, the municipality might do it worse. But whatever an English town may attempt to do on a small scale Chicago surely can do with great success on a more extensive scale. When is the city to municipalise the babies, or at least provide nursing bottles and day nurseries for them?

THERE would be one great advantage if the present city hall building were on the west side. It would be farther away.

FORTUNATELY there are no carette horses to demand a share of the "sympathy."

DON'T clean up the flat too well before moving out of it. Leave something for the incoming tenants to grumble about.

THE claim seems to be that the streets belong to all the people except those who happen to be outside of the teamsters' union.

BANKER BIGELOW is able now to remember several victims whose names he could not recall at first.

THE racetrack authorities are wise in acting on the presumption that State's Attorney Healy means it.

IT will not be necessary, we trust, to procure an army wagon to transport President Roosevelt from the railway station to his downtown terminal when he arrives in Chicago.

IN Stephen Girard's time a million dollars went much farther in establishing a college than it does nowadays.

NEW YORK is concerning itself as to the probable insufficiency of its water supply when it shall have become a city of 7,000,000 people. By that time the proportion of New York's population that drinks water may be even less than it is now.

PERHAPS Mr. Shea is surprised that the strikers and their sympathisers totally disregard his injunction of "no violation of law"—and perhaps he isn't.

MR. ROCKEFELLER need not worry. He hasn't heard from the thousandth part of the people who will be glad to take his money if he wants to give it away. Let him resume his golf playing.

THE leaders of the teamsters say this is to be a "fight to a finish." If they persist in making it a fight there can be only one finish.

BY working their canvassers only on Sunday the publishers of the East St. Louis city directory should be able to make a magnificent showing this year.

AGAIN, Mr. Cleveland may have been actuated by the philanthropic purpose of diverting a part of the feminine indignation from Dr. Arnold, who insists that men are more graceful than women.

THE butchers and bakers may be drawn into the strike, but the candlestickmakers are manifesting no excitement.

LORD MAYOR DUNNE is thoroughly convinced that the salary annexed to his job is not a cent too high.

OBVIOUSLY, if hoopskirts are coming into fashion again, baggy trousers will have to go. Space in public conveyances is limited.

THE legislature continues to tender to Chicago, at all suitable intervals, the assurances of its distinguished consideration.

WHAT'S the use of lugging my name in whenever anything is said about a wheat corner?—J. Leiter.

MISS MAE WOOD calls Uncle Tom Platt a "senile paralytic." William Allen White himself couldn't say anything worse than that.

WHEN a woman pleads the terrors of moving day as a cause for divorce it is time for civilized society to pause and ask itself, in thunder tones, whither it is drifting.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS is taking a risk when he assumes that his name, all things considered, is as potent in politics as that of Hernando de Soto Money.

TO PUT the public to all sorts of inconvenience and distress is a queer way of bidding for popular sympathy.

THE owners of the moving vans, it appears, are not sympathising.

GET a move on you!

PERSONAL.

Paul Revere's home is to be saved from decay if Boston's citizens can raise $17,000.

The czar arises at 7 o'clock, breakfasts on tea and toast, and, with slight recreation, works until 11 at night.

Jules Verne did not write his memoirs and disliked having his personality brought forward in the newspapers.

Mrs. James W. Smith of Newark, N. J., has a highly treasured, unpublished bit of verse by John Greenleaf Whittier.

Mrs. Jane Germon, cousin of Joseph Jefferson, made her début at the age of 7 as Little Albert to Edwin Forrest's Tell.

Gen. José de San Martin, the liberator, is to have a statue placed in his honor in the public square of Lima by the Peruvian government.

The prince of Monaco, whose Monte Carlo is world famous, has an intense devotion for the study of ocean depths, its currents and life.

The pope, instead of objecting to have his picture taken, sent to London for an eminent photographer to insure a perfect likeness.

James Davis, a graduate of the Boston university, has been appointed lecturer in the English department of the University of Leipsic.

Henry G. Worthington and Alexander Cotfroth are the only two survivors of those who were designated to act as the official pallbearers at Abraham Lincoln's funeral.

M. Paderewski is the only living commoner who has had his portrait painted by a member of the royal family of England. Princess Louise (duchess of Argyll) was the artist.

Scared Out.

He sold a little block of stock;
Now sorrow fills his cup,
For from the moment that he did,
Up,
Right
Went
Thing
Blamed
The

—New York Sun.

No Apology Needed.

Mrs. Puffer—"My daughter is to wed a real English lord."

Mrs. Lamb—"O, well, I don't think you have any cause to apologize. Husbands are not so plentiful these times that a girl can afford to be too particular."—Boston Transcript.

Love's Dream Faded.

"I don't see you with Miss Dasher so often nowadays as I used to."

"No, I seldom see her now."

"Did she get engaged to some other fellow?"

"No, she got married to me."—Cleveland Leader.

Bad News.

There have been accidents to two water wagons in New York lately. I fear that this news will bring consolation to those who are riding on the boone cart.—Buffalo Express.

Take Heed.

China is to pay her debts in gold. Here is an object lesson for President Castro.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

At last the ashes of Sir John Huddleston, popularly known as "The Last of the Barons," have been consigned to a tomb in consecrated ground in the family vault of the ducal house of St. Albans at Bestwood. For the last fifteen years they have constituted in a silver urn one of the principal features of the bric-a-brac that filled the boudoir of his widow at the Grange, her pretty place at Ascot, near Windsor.

At the time when Sir John married the sister of the late duke of St. Albans, Lady Diana Beaucierk, who had been the most stately and beautiful of all the bridesmaids of Queen Alexandra, nine years previously, she was 28 and he verging on 50, and in spite of his great reputation for wit and culture it was generally predicted that his union to so high spirited and self-willed a woman as Lady Diana would turn out unhappily, owing to the great disparity of years. In spite of this the marriage proved a great success. Lady Diana and Sir John became the most devoted couple in existence, and when he died his widow was unable to bear the idea of parting from his remains, and so had his corpse cremated and kept his ashes by her in a silver urn until her own death the other day. In this way she seemed to have him always with her, and when she left the Grange to stay with relatives or friends she would always carry the urn with her, and it would occupy a place in her bedroom or sitting room wherever she staid. Fortunately, she abstained from traveling on the continent, so that the question of getting the urn through the foreign customs houses at the various frontiers on the continent never arose.

Sir John owed his surname of "The Last of the Barons" to the fact that he was the last member of the bar to receive a royal patent as baron of the exchequer, the title formerly given to the $35,000 a year judges of the so-cased exchequer division of the Supreme Court of Judicature, titles which ceased to be conferred on the reorganisation of the high courts of justice. He was a man of relatively humble origin, indeed, entirely self-made, and in his earlier days had earned his living as a school teacher. Lady Diana, on the other hand, was both in appearance and in breeding one of the finest types of the old English aristocracy, and had in her veins a strain of royal blood, being descended in a direct line from King Charles II. and his favorite, Nell Gwynn. The latter, it may be remembered, obtained the dukedom of St. Albans for her illegitimate offspring by suspending the infant by his shirt out of the window of her house when King Charles was riding by in the street below and threatening to drop it, so that it would have been dashed to pieces at the feet of its royal father, unless the latter consented to confer upon it then and there the same rank that he had granted to natural sons by his other favorites.

The ducal house of St. Albans is in nowise ashamed of this foundation of its honors, and a beautiful portrait of Nell Gwynn, painted in the last century, occupies the most conspicuous place at Bestwood among the pictures of the ancestors and ancestresses of the family.

Lady Diana's remains were, in accordance with her directions, cremated the other day at Woking, near London, in the presence of a few relatives and friends, and after the ashes had been placed in a silver urn similar to that containing those of her husband, both receptacles were conveyed to the local mausoleum at Bestwood, where they are placed side by side on a marble table.

Cremation is becoming more and more the fashion among the aristocracy of England, and the majority of the British peers of the realm and of the members of their families who have been gathered to their fathers in recent years have been cremated in accordance with explicit directions contained in their wills, the only instance in which testamentary instructions of this kind were ignored being in the cases of the late duke of Argyll and of the late marquis of Bute. There was a dispute in connection with the disposal of the remains of the old duke, and the best legal advice was taken as to whether testamentary commands of that nature were obligatory upon the heirs and executors, the reply being in the negative, and the outcome was that the duke was embalmed instead of cremated.

With regard to the late Lord Bute, the Lothair of Beaconsfield's novel of that name, his will directed that his heart should be removed from his body and conveyed to the holy land for interment on the Mount of Olives—a medieval notion, if ever there was one—while on the other hand he exacted that his body should be cremated in Scotland, a desire that created the utmost amazement on the part of those who were aware of his profound devotion to the Roman Catholic church, and the latter's prohibition of this up to date mode of disposal of human remains. Had his instructions been complied with and his body been cremated in the usual ultra-modern manner, it would have been at that time difficult for the Roman Catholic church to accord to him its customary funeral rites, which, it may possibly be remembered, were withheld in the case of Anton Seidl when he died in New York because he had insisted on his body being cremated after death. At the same time the family and executors felt that they were morally obliged to comply with the testamentary instructions of the marquis. So by way of a compromise, the coffin containing his remains was filled with quicklime, this being regarded as the nearest canonical short cut to the fulfillment of his directions.

The Catholic church is, however, much less strict about this than people generally imagine, and only the other day one of the most distinguished generals of the German army, Gen. von Xylander, was accorded full funeral rites by the Catholic clergy in Germany in spite of the disposal of his remains by cremation, in accordance with his directions. Indeed, it is only since 1886 that cremation has been prohibited by the Roman Catholic church, save in certain cases, and among the principal reasons which prompted Leo XIII. to take this step was the fact that incineration had been adopted by the atheists of continental Europe as a feature of their funeral rites for the special purpose of giving a public expression to their disbelief in the doctrine of the resurrection. Leo likewise took the ground that the ordinary form of interment has been, so to speak, consecrated by usage ever since the foundation of the Christian faith, that it has been accepted from time immemorial as forming part and parcel of the religious ceremonies of the latter, and that the old fashioned form of Christian burial may be said to have become one of the most solemn features of the rites of the church, a consolation alike to the dying and to the bereaved. The Catholic church, however, permits cremation in cases where, owing to infectious maladies, the destruction of the body by means of fire is rendered politic and also in certain other instances. I may add that there are a number of Protestant denominations, including the Lutheran state churches of Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, and Würtemberg, which canonically prohibit cremation.

Of course the adoption of cremation as the popular method of the disposal of the dead among the English aristocracy has led to the abandonment in a great measure of ancestral vaults and in the transformation of the old family mausoleums. Thus the late Lord Monson, whose successor is married to the widowed Mrs. Lawrence Turnure of New York, daughter of Gen. Roy Stone, U. S. A., constructed immediately adjoining the private chapel at Carlton in Lincolnshire a sort of columbarium of carved ornamental stone bearing the Monson heraldic devices and arms, which is destined to receive the urns or silver jars containing the ashes of the Monsons now living and as yet unborn. It is something in the shape of a sanctified pigeon house, there being tiers of pigeon holes one above the other. Each pigeon hole, on receiving its urn of ashes, is hermetically sealed with a pane of thick glass, while a brass plate immediately below denotes the name, the titles, and the other customary data concerning the person whose ashes occupy the receptacle. These columbariums, in spite of their ornate character, do not, however, inspire the feelings of solemnity aroused by old fashioned mausoleums, family vaults, and stately ancestral tombs.

Chasing the Phantom.

The sale of the house in which Admiral Dewey was born, under foreclosure of a mortgage, passes with little notice. It would not have been so a few years ago. Yet men continue to strive for fame!—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

[Copyright: 1905: By Tribune Company.]

Up anchor, then, and bear him home
With sentinels on either side—
This admiral who once would roam
A-challenging the ocean wide,
Whose rooftree was the sky's blue dome,
An alien for a hundred years.
Now come the plaudits and the cheers—
And his courageous spirit hears.

Fit emblem of a nation's trust
This leaden casket now home borne
And round about his peaceful dust
The warrior garb in battle worn;
His sword an idle thing of rust;
His flag a stranger to the breeze—
But trumpets shout in ringing keys
For great deeds span the centuries.

Send hail to him—this man untaught
Save that by valor he was schooled,
This peerless and undaunted Scot
By whom the warring sea was ruled.
Hail to this sailor unforgot!
Let shouts and songs and roll of drums
Blend with the chant the rigging hums—
Our first great admiral, he comes!

Up anchor, then! Put out to sea
With farewells from each alien fort—
A fit salute for such as he
Who sets his course for his last port
To what great welcome there may be.
Up anchor! Let the lines be cast,
For proudly from the highest mast
His home bound pennant flies at last!

W. D. N.

DON'TS FOR SPEAKER AND WRITER.

BY EDWARD B. WARMAN, A. M.
[Author of "Practical Orthoepy and Critique," "The Voice: How to Train It; How to Care for It," Etc.]
[Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.]

Don't say "think for" for "think."

Example: "He has more experience in the art than you think for," should be "He has more experience in the art than you think" (ha has).

* * *

Don't say "thoroughly understands."

Example: "He thoroughly understands his business," should be "He understands his business thoroughly."

Do not place the adverb before the verb it qualifies.

* * *

Don't say "those kind are" for "that kind is."

Example: "Those kind of peaches are gone," "Those kind of people are numerous," should be "That kind of peaches is gone," "That kind of people is numerous."

* * *

Don't say "three last" for "last three."

Example: "The three last pupils," should be "The last three pupils."

* * *

Don't say "to" for "of."

Example: "It is twenty minutes to four" (o'clock), should be "It is twenty minutes of four" (o'clock).

Note.—Twenty minutes to four would be twenty minutes toward four—i. e.: twenty minutes after three; as time is reckoned from the hour last passed.

* * *

Don't say "to have come" for "to come."

Example: "I expected to have come this morning," should be "I expected to come this morning."

* * *

Don't say "to have found" for "to find."

Example: "I expected to have found him here," should be "I expected to find him here."

* * *

Don't say "to have gone" for "to go."

Example: "They wished to have gone yesterday," should be "They wished to go yesterday."

* * *

Don't say "took up" or "taken up" for "begun."

Example: "Has school took up?" "Has school taken up?" should be "Has school begun?"

* * *

Don't say "transpired" for "occurred."

Example: "The fight transpired yesterday," should be "The fight occurred yesterday."

Note.—Transpire—other than a synonym of perspire—means to reveal, to come to light. It should be used in such instance only.

Example: "It has just transpired that Prendergast is the assassin."

* * *

Don't say "try an experiment" for "make an experiment."

Example: "I'll try an experiment," should be "I'll make an experiment."

Note.—The experiment is the trial. One does not try a trial.

* * *

Don't say "two first" for "first two."

Example: "They occupied the two first rows," should be "They occupied the first two rows."

Note.—There can be but one row that is first.

* * *

Don't say "ugly" for "homely."

Note.—Ugly has reference to disposition, homely to appearance. One may be homely and also ugly; such a one is not to be envied. Homeliness is not to be despised, but ugliness is to be avoided.

* * *

Don't say "unbeknown."

Example: "He is unbeknown to the others," should be "He is unknown to the others."

* * *

Don't say "uncommon" for "uncommonly."

Example: "It was uncommon good," should be "It was uncommonly good."

* * *

Don't say "universally by all."

Example: "They were universally beloved by all," should be "They were universally beloved," or "They were beloved by all."

Note.—Either universally or all is superfluous.

* * *

Don't say "upwards" for "upward."

Note.—The "s" is unnecessary; the word should be upward. See afterwards.

* * *

Don't say "upwards of" for "more than."

Example: "He has been in Washington upwards of ten years," should be "He has been in Washington more than ten years."

The word upward is often understood to mean up toward; hence it is indefinite. It is better to say "more than" if you mean "more than."

"I have been your wife upward of twenty years."—Shakspeare.

Note.—The foregoing is an illustration of the words "upward of" in the sense of "more than."

* * *

Don't say "vast" for "great."

Example: "He lost a vast amount of money," should be "He lost a great (or large, or enormous) amount of money."

Note.—The word vast should never be used in this sense.

* * *

Don't say "very bad" for "very badly."

Example: "I want some ice cream very bad," should be "I want some ice cream very badly."

Note.—Very bad ice cream may be obtained, but it is not desirable.

* * *

Don't say "very best," etc., for "best," etc.

Example: "It was the very best," "It was the very highest," "It was the very longest," "It was the very largest," "It was the very prettiest," should be "It was the best," "It was the highest," "It was the longest," "It was the largest," "It was the prettiest."

Note.—Avoid the use of the word very before superlatives. It does not make the best any better, the highest any higher, the longest any longer,

ADULATION OF THE PLANKED SHAD UNDESERVED BY THAT OVERRATED FISH.

Washington Passes Safely Through the Egg Rolling Crisis Only to Be Impaled on a Diet Thickly Seasoned With Elusive Bones—Cotton Planters Unmoved by Shriek of New York Middlemen: New View of Gov. Vardaman.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—Apropos of Washington's time honored customs—such as "egg rolling" in the White house grounds on Easter, permitting automobiles on the public thoroughfares to be manipulated by 15 year old girls, the adulation of diplomats, the insatiable thirst for official titles, etc.—the season now rolls along on easy casters to one particular institution which has always roused my special wonder. I refer to the institution of "planked shad" and its regular annual accompaniment of noisy acclamation.

For some mysterious reason the average Washingtonian is inordinately proud of this commonplace fish. Even those who do not really care for it are afraid to say so. When shad time comes around, you hear rejoicings on every hand. Your friends wear idiotic grins, talk rapturously of contemplated trips down the river to waterside resorts where "planked shad" is a feature.

Resistance Is Useless.

You resist, demur, make faint excuses, set up apochryphal engagements elsewhere, and so on; but in the end you feebly consent, pretend to speechless enthusiasm, throw your self-respect to the winds, and trail along. You board an overcrowded, ill-conditioned steamboat, get into the midst of the screaming Indians, and, after an hour or so of perspiration and discomfort, reach the goal and proceed to dry your clothes in the breeze if one happens to be blowing.

At the feast, you are careful to devour enough clam chowder (which is really excellent) to protect you from starvation, and then join the chorus of rejoicing over shad. Next day, in the privacy of your residence and removed from the intimidation of the popular outcry, you sit down to a broiled bass—preferably a black bass—which is infinitely better than shad, and thank heaven for the opportunity to indulge an honest taste.

Shad an Overrated Fish.

This much admired shad is a good enough fish, no doubt. The flesh is soft, however, and it literally swarms with bones—not only those which belong to the legitimate structure and are easily located and removed but detached bones, sometimes almost imperceptible and always prevailing in myriads.

Dear old John Chamberlain used to say that it was a humbug, a superstition; that the Lake Superior whitefish was the finest swimming thing in nature, and the cod the best all around everyday fish for general use. I quite agree with him as regards the whitefish. I have sampled it at Detroit and Chicago—best of all at the Huron Mountain club on Lake Superior—and while I have a proper inherited admiration of the pompano, the sheepshead, and the Spanish mackerel, the whitefish, taken fresh from cold water and artistically planked or broiled, is facile princeps in the whole tribe for all purposes of the table. As for the shad, to my mind it is the most overrated impostor in the kitchens of the world. The season has now fairly opened, however, and he is a daring or a surly person who does not contribute to the noise of the captains and the shouting.

Cotton Growers and Middlemen.

At the opening session of the New England Cotton association in Boston a day or two ago Mr. Theodore H. Price of New York is said to have inveighed with great eloquence against the southern cotton growers who have agreed among themselves not to sell their product on terms which, however agreeable to the New York middlemen, mean simple ruin for them. This whine of the bear has provoked a good deal of merriment among the cotton planters, especially in view of Mr. Price's alleged argument that they have no right to hold their cotton in states such as Arkansas, which have anti-trust laws.

The spectacle of a New York operator rebuking immorality of this kind is enough to make a graven image laugh out loud. Of course, everybody understands the situation. Mr. Price is a speculator who has "coppered" the game, and now, because the owners of the staple refuse to sell it at prices which will enrich him and impoverish them, he regards them as degenerates, lost to all sense of virtue, and deserving of the severest punishment.

The truth is that the cotton growers have up to a recent date been the slaves and victims of the middlemen. New York and London have fixed the quotations, and the southern planters have sold—and starved—accordingly. Three or four years of good prices, however, have put them on their feet, broken the tyrannical and remorseless grip of the money lenders, and at last enabled them to act independently in their own interests. As a rule they owe nothing and are not compelled to sell at ruinous rates in order to meet maturing obligations. They are solvent and free.

Planters Decline to Be Sheared.

Last year they produced some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bales more than the manufacturers were willing to buy, whereupon Mr. Price and his coadjutors of the bear market forced down the figures and called upon them to come up and get neatly sheared. Instead of that they assembled last winter in convention at New Orleans, where it was agreed that they would store their surplus, plant less seed this season, and take a hand themselves in controlling the market. Southern capitalists came forward, advancing 5 cents a pound on their cotton and so enabling them to go on with the new crop as though nothing unpleasant had occurred.

So it comes about that, for once in a way, the agriculturist holds cards and spades in the game and is playing it with unruffled composure, while the brokers, middlemen, speculators, and assorted parasites scream stop thief at the top of their voices.

It is hardly necessary to say, however, that no anti-trust laws in Arkansas or any other southern state will be invoked to compel cotton growers to sell their property at prices fixed by a lot of gamblers in New York and elsewhere. This time, if never again, the men who do the work, take the risks, bear the burdens, and create the crops are in a position to manage their own affairs to suit themselves. Mr. Price issues a fine, large, shrill, stock jobbing shriek, but it won't turn a hair in cotton growing parts, and you may lay to that."

New View of Vardaman.

Anent the gossip over the probable retirement of H. D. Money, senior senator from Mississippi, one hears a great deal of entertaining speculation nowadays. Mr. Money's term will not expire by limitation until 1911, but it seems he is in feeble health, is nearly 70 years of age, and, according to all accounts, wishes to leave public life and spend the rest of his days on the plantation. Should he carry this purpose into effect within the immediate future, there will be two aspirants to the succession—John Sharp Williams, minority leader on the floor of the house of representatives, and W. K. Vardaman, now governor of the state.

Of course, it is to be expected that in this part of the world there will be an outburst of astonishment at the bare mention of Vardaman for such a place. All we know of him is that he has said a great many indiscreet and bitter things about President Roosevelt. What we have chiefly heard of him is that he is opposed to education for the negroes, and that he is otherwise radical, reactionary, and dangerous in the matter of his ideas and purposes.

It is true that he has done more to suppress lynching than any other governor in the entire country, but it is a paltry consideration easily overlooked at such a moment. Sometimes, indeed, I wonder whether lynching shocks the country at large as much as we imagine.

On the whole, Gov. Vardaman's candidacy will be regarded with indignant incredulity, I suspect, the more so as it comes in contrast with that of John Sharp Williams, whom we all regard as a scholar, a statesman, and a most brilliant and capable parliamentarian.

Mississippi People to Decide.

Nevertheless, there is another side to the story, especially in Mississippi, where the choice will be made and where, curiously enough, senators are chosen in the primaries—or in other words by the popular vote. Mr. Vardaman is strong with the people, and after all, it is the people who will have the last word.

It may be said, moreover, of the Mississippi electorate that the views of Boston, New York, and the country in general count for absolutely nothing in their philosophy. To reach a reliable basis of prophecy in this connection, therefore, it will perhaps pay to inquire into Gov. Vardaman's standing with Mississippians and to discount accordingly the outside world's assumption of Mr. Williams' moral and intellectual superiority.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

ALL 'ROUND CHICAGO.

A "Topsy Turvy" in Two Acts.

BY

F. RANKIN and A. B. SLOANE.

Presented at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, by W. A. Brady, on April 30, 1905.

The Cast:

George Bilbst	Hans Robert
Kittie O'Brien	Kittie Mitchell
Mr. Dooley	Joseph M. Sparks
William Slinkerton	Dan McAvoy
Franz Kretzler	Dick Bernard
Dottie	Guelma Baker
Tottie	Ruth Halbert
Jim Bradshaw	James J. Corbett
Lieut. Algernon Fitzsmooks	Lansing Earle
Yvonne Velour	Nella Bergen
Harold Higginspotem	R. R. Neill
Gobo-Bing	Frank Hatch

"All 'Round Chicago" is a long trip—too long to be taken in a single evening, at least when W. A. Brady acts as guide. He is fond of crowds of people, is this purveyor of public entertainment, and there is, of course, no place in which he can satisfy this fondness more easily and more readily than right here in Chicago. But when he starts out with a crowd and attempts to take it into every overcrowded place he can find, within the limits of the downtown district, he sets himself a task too large for accomplishment and too long in duration to be enjoyable.

He started bravely last evening, promptly on scheduled time, but the route he had laid out was too comprehensive. He found he couldn't get his sightseers back on time, so he cut out a few of the advertised sights, but even this heroic procedure did not enable him to bring his patrons back anything but wearied and bored. "All 'Round Chicago," at McVicker's last evening, was in a decidedly unfinished and imperfect state. Only a few of the many scenes moved with the smoothness and directness that are essential, and there were numerous waits and hitches. The audience, which filled the theater to the last place, was indulgent, and it began by being enthusiastic, but this enthusiasm petered out before the evening was ended, and quiet, patient waiting to see "what the rest of it would be" became the general attitude. It would be manifestly unfair to pass final judgment on an entertainment which was so incomplete. Summer shows become, they never are on an opening night, and this opening night was particularly chaotic. Let it suffice therefore that Mr. Brady has brought together a number of capable people who doubtless will be equal to the bringing of "All 'Round Chicago" into a bright and pleasing entertainment.

There is no story whatever to the piece, no relationship of any of the characters one to another, no number which belongs in any particular scene, and no scene which cannot be shifted as easily as not. It will be seen therefore that improvements in the performance need be in nowise hampered by any scruples concerning the preservation of artistic unities and verities. Anything is allowable, and in any place in this show. The management will do well, however, to remember that the better patrons of the theater do not care to hear profanity and suggestive vulgarity, and that coarseness is not wit. There are a number of speeches which could be spared with advantage to the quality of the performance, and a great deal of the dull dialogue which is used as padding should be eliminated. The scenery is abundant, although in nowise remarkable in any of its effects, and the costuming should be carefully scanned with an eye to harmony of color. At present every shade imaginable is employed and frequently with chromatic clashes that are anything but pleasant.

PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

A "Musical Cocktail" in Two Acts.

BY

S. STANGE, W. JEROME, and J. SCHWART

WILL NOT DODGE WAR OVER TARIFF

United States Unmoved by the Kaiser's Threat to Close German Ports.

MAY EVEN FIGHT BACK.

Congress Likely to Be Asked to Give President a Retaliatory Weapon.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The United States has picked up the tariff gauntlet which Germany has thrown down. There will be no treaty of reciprocity negotiated with her if Secretary Shaw and members of the senate committee on foreign relations have their way, but there will be enacted by congress during the coming session a law which will read about as follows:

"The president of the United States is hereby directed to impose a duty of 50 per cent, in addition to the regular duties, upon all articles imported from any nation which makes a discrimination in any way against goods imported from the United States."

It is a drastic policy the administration authorities in Washington are considering and favoring, and it is one which well behooves Germany to bear in mind. That the tariff war, of which the above legislation would be the opening gun, will lead to the embitterment of the relations between Germany and the United States, no official or diplomat in Washington questions.

England and France Pleased.

Agents of Great Britain and France, who have been apprehensive that Germany's plausible representations would cause the United States to intervene in behalf of Kaiser Wilhelm's policy in Morocco, are quite satisfied with this appearance of a possible rift in the relations between the American and German governments. Great Britain, which has been experiencing a condition of strained relations with the German empire for some months, is keenly alive to the necessity of preventing any approachment between her prospective enemy and this country. Japan, which looks upon Germany as a nation with which some day she will come in conflict—a conviction due to the sympathetic policy Kaiser Wilhelm has pursued in respect to Russia—would complacently welcome such a tariff war. Germany's only friend in the world today is Russia, although she is in alliance with Austria and Italy. Italy gradually has withdrawn from the triple alliance, and has acquiesced in France's policy in Morocco.

Morocco Part of Problem.

It is the expectation of German diplomats that by next March, when the maximum duties will be imposed upon American imports, while minimum duties will be levied upon those of other nations, their government will have less need than today of American support. The Moroccan question undoubtedly will be settled, though now it has an ugly phase. France has explained to Germany, according to official information conveyed to the state department, that the agreement she has made with Great Britain respecting Morocco does not in any way affect Germany or German interests, but maintains the status quo and open door for thirty years, with the privilege of extension for a longer period.

This explanation is not satisfactory to Germany, and she has so notified the French government.

When the German minister arrives he will negotiate a treaty with the sultan of Morocco, in which he will endeavor to insert a provision for the maintenance of the integrity of the Moorish kingdom and the open door.

It is to prevent such negotiations being successful that Mr. Gerard Lowther, the British minister, will also go to Fez. The state department has received a cablegram from Minister Gummere at Tangier announcing the impending departure of both the German and British ministers.

Mr. Lowther is well known in Washington, having recently been secretary of the embassy here. He is a strong man, and will be able to give material assistance to his French colleague in blocking the German game.

Both Courting United States.

Germany is extremely anxious that the United States should indorse her policy in Morocco and thus oppose Great Britain and France. It developed today that before his departure yesterday for London Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, conveyed to Secretary Taft the most explicit assurances that his government didn't look upon the Anglo-French agreement in the same manner as France; that it regarded the treaty as designed to maintain the principles of her internal integrity and the open door in Morocco, as it couldn't afford to have its trade shut out, any more than could Germany or the United States.

It is understood that Secretary Taft communicated these assurances to the German government, but the latter was unwilling to accept them, basing its refusal on the terms of the treaty itself, insisting that they limit French control only for a period of thirty years.

The suit of Germany and Great Britain for the favor of the United States has a bearing upon the former's action in making a preliminary step towards a commercial war with America. A little thing sometimes influences the policies of nations, but in this case Germany's threat to exclude American foodstuffs and manufactures is so important as to warrant the president and cabinet, who have entertained a sympathetic interest in Germany's fight for the principles of territorial integrity and the open door all over the world, in failing to act in conjunction with her, but in cultivating better relations with Great Britain and France.

England Our Best Customer.

One of the things Secretary Shaw and other administration officials do not lose sight of is the fact that Great Britain and her colonies are the best customers the United States has today. They take more than $500,000,000 worth of American goods, one third of the total export trade of the United States. Germany takes only $174,000,000.

Secretary Shaw urges that it would be unfair to England for the United States to negotiate a reciprocity agreement with Germany, thereby giving the latter an advantage of lower rates which England could not receive. England is a free trade country and could not offer any concessions to the United States in exchange for lower duties. To grant Germany advantages which could not be accorded to England certainly would arouse hostility in the latter country which might lead to retaliation.

"We have nothing to gain," said a member of the cabinet, "by adopting a policy which would offend our best customer. If Germany shuts the doors to us, well and good. She will have to import foodstuffs from Russia. The latter will not be able to ship as large a quantity to England and her colonies as in the past. We will step into this trade. So we will lose little, if anything. Let Germany apply the maximum duties upon our goods. She will find her own people and not the Americans will be the sufferers."

German Ambassador Anxious.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, German ambassador to the United States, is impressed with the importance of adjusting the trade relations of the two countries so as to avert trouble in the future. He understands that while the Moorish question between his government and Great Britain and France may be settled within the next few months, the danger of difficulty with Great Britain will not disappear as readily, and that Europe must more and more look to the United States to preserve the balance of power in maintaining international peace.

Seeing world politics in this light it is expected that during the conferences which are to be held with the president after the latter's return to Washington he will make every effort to arrange a satisfactory adjustment of the tariff relations of the two countries and thus avert the threatened commercial war.

GIRL ATHLETE IS ROBBER.

EDNA WILLIAMS, JERSEY BRONCHO "BUSTER," IS INDICTED.

Champion Amateur Swimmer After Leaving Home Is Heroine of Many Escapades—Rides Western Horse That Men Feared, Poses as Bellboy in Hotel, but Draws Line at Going Swimming—Is Arrested in Act of Porch Climbing.

New York, April 30.—[Special.]—It was a singular prisoner whom Detective Drennan arraigned in the Jefferson Market court today on the charge of burglary. Even at headquarters, where they are accustomed to odd individuals, they stopped to stare.

Drennan had in tow a girl about 21 years old, broad shouldered and deep chested, who walked with a free hipped stride, and carried her shoulders like a pugilist. Above the firm, strong neck her tanned face was rather handsome, and shot with warm color. Her dogskin gloves were turned back over hands that showed two heavy wrists. She was dressed in a short skirt, high laced black boots, red sweater, and a polo hat. Except for the hat she looked like a girl champion just off the links.

She's a girl champion in a good many lines, is this Edna Williams. It is said there is no better amateur swimmer among women. On the ice she's an express train and in the saddle a cyclone. She plays a pretty game of golf and can hit like a steam hammer. On top of that, if the three charges and indictment hold, she's a cool, daring burglar—a second story worker.

This Edna Williams has been a puzzle and a delight in various parts of New Jersey ever since she ran away from home at Long Branch, six years ago.

Tries Hand at Broncho "Busting."

One of her doings is history at Lakewood. A livery stable had made a bad bargain in the buying of horses. In a bunch of horses from the west they bought a slim 2 year old broncho mare that never had been more than half broken. She would walk like a lamb in the halter, but she was fire and lightning under the saddle. The stablemen could ride her—sometimes—but they never dared rent her out for fear of damage suits.

Edna, in a divided skirt, wandered in one day to get a horse. The plains terror was standing there saddled and bridled. They were about to take her out for exercise. Edna liked her looks.

"I want that horse," said Edna.

"No, you don't," said the head stableman.

"I don't?" said Edna. Before any one knew what she was about she had vaulted from the ground into the saddle. Simultaneously the plains terror rose on his hind legs, had beat the air, described a curve, and landed on forefeet and was out of the stable like a shot.

Broncho Is Thoroughly "Busted."

Two hours later the meek and lathered broncho cantered back up the road, still bearing Edna. She pranced up to the stable, hit her steed a final clip with a riding whip, and remarked, as she vaulted from the saddle: "Huh, it was easy."

There's a story, which may or may not have anything to do with Edna Williams, about a bellboy who worked two summers ago in a hotel at Atlantic City. He was a good bellboy, although a little fresh. In his hours of ease, which even bellboys get sometimes, he used to go boating with the other boys, and the way he could trim a sail and handle an oar was a marvel. He would never go in swimming with them, and he also drew the line at baseball.

Bellboy Fights—Disappears.

One day Ed—that was his name—got "gay" with one of the other boys. The offended boy "hooked" Ed on the jaw and there was a fight. Ed was blind, blazing mad. He jumped in, swinging both hands wildly. The other boy ducked and countered full on Ed's chest. The effect was surprising. Ed gave a wild screech and collapsed. After the investigation which followed, the new bellboy left in a hurry.

A week ago another side to Miss Williams' sufficiently remarkable career began to dawn on the public of Lakewood. That night a policeman saw a ladder leading to the second story window of Brown's boarding house. He saw a girl go up it like a cat. He took her to a light and discovered that he had Edna Williams, the town phenomenon.

The next day, without much hesitation and with some pride, she owned up to the theft of some furs in Newark and admitted also that she had stolen jewelry valued at $500 from Mrs. Elmer Dowell in New York. Mrs. Dowell took a look at Miss Williams.

"It's the girl who came to my flat to buy second hand clothes the day I missed the jewelry," she said.

Miss Williams was extradited on Saturday.

"I'm a bellboy," she answered when they asked her occupation, before she was committed to the Tombs.

SENATORS WON TO RATE VIEWS.

Railroads Are Said to Have Changed Sentiment by Committee Hearings.

MAY DELAY REFORM PLAN.

Elkins and His Supporters Doubt if Carriers Will Be Curbed of Power.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—[Special.]—The railroads have achieved what to the country will seem to be impossible. They have changed the sentiment of the senate committee on interstate commerce to an extent hardly expected before the hearings began, two weeks ago. A story told by Senator Cullom to the members of the committee a couple of days ago illustrates the effect of the testimony given by railroad representatives.

"There were two friends of mine in Springfield," said the senator, "who arranged a real estate deal on the sight unseen principle. One of them declared he had been cheated, and said he proposed to have the man who would get the better of him indicted for swindling. I was absent from Springfield for some time and didn't hear whether the grand jury proceedings had been initiated. So when I got back I met the complainant on the street and asked him if he had indicted the other fellow.

"'Well,' he replied, 'I took the case before the grand jury, but before he got through he almost indicted me.'"

Think Rates Not Exorbitant.

The result of the testimony, therefore, has been this: It convinced the committee that rates are not so generally exorbitant as has been reported. They are held down by water competition, by competition between roads, and other conditions. This will be good news to the country. It shows how effective have been the arguments of railroad agents. Members of the committee also are of the opinion it would be unwise to recommend the passage of the Esch-Townsend bill, which was rushed through the house during the last session of congress. That bill, this committee has been shown, simply authorized the interstate commerce commission to fix rates. It doesn't prevent rebates or unjust discrimination.

The committee has no doubt as to the power of congress under the constitution to authorize the interstate commerce committee or any other tribunal to fix rates. The attorney general is its adviser in this respect. Its opposition to any measure which will empower the commission or any other body to fix rates is in line with what the president said in his last annual message, in which he brought the railroad rate question to a head.

Committee Shifting Position.

The committee is swinging around to the position occupied by the president. One of the most conservative members of the committee made to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today the following statement as to the provisions of the measure which he expects will receive the earnest consideration and probable approval of the committee:

"The commission should have power to settle all questions of charges for transportation, all questions of unjust discrimination and rebates, on such basis as it should deem proper in the interest of the people. If common carriers should refuse to abide by the decision, then the commission should have power immediately to institute proceedings in special court and carry the prosecution to a conclusion. The court at once shall consider the case and decide it as promptly as possible. Whether appeal should be allowed to another court is the question yet to be decided.

"The advantage of a law of this kind would lie in the fact that the commission would be relieved of the necessity of filing a bill in equity through the department of justice to enforce its orders."

While the change noted is taking place in the sentiment of the committee Senator Elkins and his railroad friends are rubbing their hands in gleeful expectation that nothing will be done which will diminish the control of railroads over their own properties, however serious they be the effect upon the interest of the common people.

A Machine for Women

should be the best obtainable. The Singer sewing machine is acknowledged the lightest running, most durable and convenient of any.

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A MASTERFUL story of the romance, the intrigue and danger of soldier life told by one who has unusual opportunities to secure inside knowledge of army doings and army ways. It is a realistic tale of brisk action. The characters are real men and women, vividly delineated.

Six full page illustrations (three by Gibbs and three by Deming), 348 pages, 12mo, bound in dark green cloth, gold lettering, with facsimile in colors of a Medal of Honor on the front cover.

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Marshall Field & Co.

THE MAY SALES BEGINNING TODAY represent weeks of careful preparation based on the experience of many years in conducting successful merchandising events of this kind. The varieties of styles which have hitherto been an important feature of these sales are greater than heretofore, especially in the most-wanted grades. The special prices have been made possible through extensive purchases, and represent some of the most unusual value-giving which has characterized our May Sales.

Every advantage the facilities of this store can secure is offered in the

May Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear

Thousands of simple and elaborate styles in regular and extra sizes

Night Dresses **Chemises** **Skirts** **Drawers** **Corset Covers**

The pronounced success of our preparations for this important May Sale of 1905 promises to place it still more notably among the foremost merchandising events of America. It is in such events as these that the remarkable strength of our buying organization is clearly revealed. To surpass, *especially in value giving*, all our own previous efforts is ever our purpose. The advantages that await purchasers this year in main and basement sections should swell the sales far beyond all former records.

The satisfaction every individual purchase will afford will continue to gain for this store greater numbers of stanch, permanent friends.

May Sale Infants' Outfittings.

Bright new displays of every dainty requisite for Baby's wardrobe—plain, practical styles and elaborate novelties.

Great numbers of special values are offered which will prove decidedly interesting.

May Sale Women's Corsets.

A range of specially priced models from which every figure, even the most difficult, can be perfectly fitted.

The same correctness for which all our Corsets are noted is present in every line.

May Sale of Women's Wash Shirtwaist Dresses.

An event of twofold interest: A great collection of the most effective new styles carefully chosen from the best ideas that have been issued for the spring and summer seasons, and special May Sale prices decidedly lower than will prevail at any other time this season in so varied a selection of different styles.

Plain Linen Coat Suits in white, violet or blue, plaited skirt, medium length box coat with velvet collar, May sale price, $18.00.

White Linen Suits embroidered in chrysanthemum patterns in front of waist and panel of skirt, waist tucked front and back, skirt side plaited to the knee—May sale price, $12.

A very desirable style of medium weight linen, eyelet embroidery on the waist and panel of skirt; the waist buttoning at back gives a very striking blouse effect in front, $12.75.

Washable Etamine Suits in checks of tan and white, green and white, black and white and blue and white, with white lawn ties, inch plaits in waist and skirt, May sale price, $10.00.

White Linen Suits with panel of drawnwork and fine embroidery in front of waist, collar and cuffs, side-plaited skirt, $12.75.

Shirtwaist Suits of madras cloth, practical style trimmed with wash braid; waist of pretty design with double box plaits; skirt is plaited and trim'd, $13.50.

Linen Coat Suits, made with a short plaited coat, batiste collar, and cuffs edged with lace, short plaited skirt, in white, blue, pink, green and violet, special, $20.00.

Special in Women's Fancy Hosiery.

An unusual purchase of high-grade novelties will be placed on sale this morning at from one-third to one-half below the regular prices. Included are great numbers of the most effective spring and summer designs in colors and black; pair, 50c, 65c and 80c.

First Floor Middle Room.

Checked Dress Goods Specials.

48-inch English Mohair Checks, yard, $1.25.
46-inch French Serge Checks, yard, $1.25.

Shepherd Checks, barred and broken line effects in over 200 different designs form a most interesting, comprehensive display of these, the most popular fabrics for spring and summer. The combinations are in white, with blue, green, heliotrope, rose, gray, red and black.

Especial attention is called to the extreme desirability of these fabrics for Misses' and Children's Dresses—being especially adaptable to the prevailing modes. *Fourth Floor North Room.*

Special Sale White Suitings, 25c.

A very special purchase affords such an opportunity as is but seldom offered just when there is an unusual demand — 3,000 yards of White Medium Weight Suitings at half the regular price, yard, 25c.

Second Floor Middle Room.

New Features in Women's Tailored Suits.

The month of May brings to this section a most interesting presentation of entirely new style issues in fine Tailored Suits—styles excelling in that charm and individuality noted in all the new ideas which so frequently find their first introduction in our displays.

New Panama Tailored Suits—one of the latest models, made with short coat and girdle and trimmed with braid, full plaited skirts, special, $22.50.

Women's Gray Homespun Mixed Suits, with tailored coats, 24 inches, trimmed with braid, collar and foot plaits on skirt, special, $25.00.

Women's Coat Suits of covert cloth, made with full plaited skirts, special, $25.00.

Herringbone Cheviot Blouse Suits with coats trimmed with braid, foot plaited skirts; in black and blue, $32.50.

Women's Coats: The Smartest Spring Styles.

With the advance of the season, the popularity of coats for every occasion is becoming more decided. Our efforts have been directed toward surpassing all our previous efforts—in the number of styles shown as well as in the splendid values. *Fourth Floor North Room.*

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DETROIT SHUT OUT BY "DOC" WHITE.

White Stocking Pitcher Gets Revenge for Defeat of Previous Sunday.

LOCALS MAKE SIX RUNS.

Keep Up Batting Streak at Expense of Killian—Cleveland Wins.

"Doc" White, with a vengeful gleam in his eye, with bitter memories of the previous Sunday, when Detroit's Tigers wrested a hard earned victory from his grasp at the eleventh hour, and with a mitfull of eel balls, went out into the middle of Comiskey's yard yesterday and twisted those same Tigers' tails until the erstwhile savages became to frightened they had to be dragged to the plate and nearly fell over themselves getting back to the bench out of range of that gleam.

While White was applying copious quantities of whitewash with his eel's foot brush, shutting the visitors out without a run and with only three singles, the Sox were demonstrating to more than 15,000 people, who were fooled by Old Sol into thinking it was warm, that their recent batting bees were nothing in the nature of flukes. Jones and his men found Killian's sidewheelers for eight hits and manufactured six runs with them.

White in Great Form.

Never in midsummer form did White show to better advantage. He had the eel ball under splendid control, and, in addition, worked a quick breaking curve with such success that it fooled the umpire several times, not to mention the batters, who could do nothing with it. Once only did he look to be in trouble. That was when Umpire Kelly called a third strike, passing Lowe at the start of the seventh, instead of calling him out on strikes, and White lost control just long enough to give McIntyre a pass, too. But Chicago was five runs to the good at the time, and none worried. White tightened up his machinery and disposed of the next three batters without letting a run slip over the plate.

For three innings not a Tiger reached first base. In the fourth, Cooley got the first safe hit, but it was smothered in a trice. The seventh, already described, was the only hole White had to dig himself out of. In the eighth, after two were out, the tigers bagged their two other safe hits, Killian and Cooley being the lucky men, but they counted for naught, and the ninth was like the first—one, two, three.

Familiarity with Killian.

The White Stockings stamped their laundry mark on the game in the second inning. Davis opened that with the first hit off Killian and was immediately advanced to third by an excesively wild pitch. Donohue filed to Hickman so far out that Davis trotted home with the first run. Billy Sullivan followed with a slash too hot for O'Leary to copper and stole second, but neither Tannehill nor Dundon could budge him an inch from there.

In the third the Sox made it safe. White struck out, but Jones lounged around until Killian handed him a pass. Fielder stole second, but the ball on which he stole just brushed Holmes' shirt and the umpire sent "Ducky" to first on it, thereby robbing Jones of his steal. Green banged away for a single to right, which drove Jones home and Holmes to third. Then Davis worked the "squeeze" play successfully, bunting lightly toward first base, while Holmes, who was "on," dashed for the plate. Killian corralled the ball two-jumps to out off the cause, then made a wild throw to first, letting Green to third and Davis to second. Donohue scored them both with a line drive to safety in center. Right here "Jiggs" had Sully got their hit and run signals all tangled up, and as a result Donohue was caught easily going to second, after which Sully struck out.

Three Hits in a Row.

Killian tightened the thumb screws after that, and for four innings the only Sox man who could reach first was Jones, on a scratch over the pitcher's head. In the eighth, Holmes, Green, and Davis cut loose three safeties in a row, letting Holmes spike his autograph in the home plate.

Both pitchers were given steady, clockwork support throughout, the only fielding break being that by Killian. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Holmes, lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Green, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	3	0
Donohue, 1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	14	0	0
W. Sullivan, c	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	0
Tannehill, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Dundon, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
White, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	30	3	6	8	3	0	1	27	13	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	*—3

Struck out—By White, Cooley, Crawford, Hickman, Schaefer (2); by Killian, Jones, W. Sullivan, White. Bases on balls—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 1. Hit by pitcher—Holmes. Wild pitch—Killian. Time—1:50. Umpires—Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance—15,183.

Notes of the White Sox Games.

Four straight for the Sox.

This is a holiday date—for the Sox.

South side fans can do their moving without license.

Cleveland is due here tomorrow for two games only, after which the Sox make a brief trip to the Ohio city.

Jones' hit in the fifth was a low fly just back of the pitcher's slab, which Killian might have caught if his alarm clock had not failed him. Schaefer made a great scramble for it, but couldn't connect.

White struck out Cooley, the first batter of the game, with three pitched balls. In the second inning he fanned Crawford, Hickman, and Schaefer in a row. Jones, the first man to face Killian, also struck out.

Tannehill was on his toes in the third or he could not have nabbed the little foul Jack Sullivan made in an attempt to bunt. In the fifth Tannehill picked a line drive from Hickman's bat that made the stagger from the shock, but he held the ball.

Sullivan is considering adopting shin guards as a protection from the cuts. He got two nasty blows on the shin, the second one making him dance around for a time. The last ball that White pitched was fouled down and struck within an inch or two of Sully's foot. He looked steadily at the ident in the ground for awhile, then congratulated himself with a smile.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS BROWNS.

Lajoie's Men Hit the Ball Hard and Win Game All the Way—Score Is Eleven to One.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—Hits by Stone and Koehler, following Bradley's error in the ninth inning, saved the local Americans from a shutout. Cleveland batted all the way easily by a score of 11 to 1. Howell proved ineffective and was relieved in the sixth inning by Buchanan, who fared little better. Score:

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Stone, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Hoffman, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Bay, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Frisk, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Beckley, 1b	4	0	0	9	2	0
Wallace, ss	4	0	0	4	0	0
Bradley, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	1
Howell, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Buchanan, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	2	24	7	1

Cleveland	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Jackson, lf	2	2	2	1	1	0
Clymer, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Bradley, 3b	3	4	0	1	2	1
Turner, ss	4	2	2	2	3	0
Carr, 1b	4	0	2	15	1	0
Bemis, c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Joss, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	11	12	27	12	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	*—11

Two base hits—Bradley, Turner, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Bay (2); Lajoie. Double play—Jackson-Carr. Stolen bases—Bay, Turner, Carr. Hit by pitched ball—By Howell, Bay. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 2; Buchanan, 2. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Joss, 7; by Buchanan, 2. Hits—Off Howell, 9 in 5 innings. Time—1:47. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 14,200.

Southern League Scores.

At Memphis—Memphis, 9; Shreveport, 2.
At New Orleans—Little Rock, 8; New Orleans, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Washington	Detroit	St. Louis	Boston	Won	Per cent.
New York										
Philadelphia										
Chicago										
Cleveland										
Washington										
Detroit										
St. Louis										
Boston										
Lost										

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	Boston	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Won	Per cent.
New York										
Pittsburg										
Chicago										
Cincinnati										
Philadelphia										
Boston										
Brooklyn										
St. Louis										
Lost										

AMERICAN ASSN.	W.	L.	Pct.	CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee	7	1	.875	Wheeling	4	0	1.000
Columbus	3	1	.750	Dayton	3	1	.750
Minneapolis	3	4	.555	Evansville	3	1	.750
Louisville	5	5	.500	Terre Haute	1	2	.333
Kansas City	4	5	.444	Grand Rap.	1	3	.250
St. Paul	3	6	.333	South Bend	1	3	.250
Indianapolis	2	6	.286	Fort Wayne	1	3	.250
Toledo	1	125	Springfield	0	4	.000	

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Omaha	3	1	.750	Colo. Springs	2	3	.600
St. Joseph	2	1	.667	Sioux City	1	2	.333
Des Moines	3	3	.600	Denver	1	4	.200

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland, 11; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5 (ten innings).
Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 4.
New York, 9; Brooklyn, 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville, 10; Minneapolis, 5.
St. Paul, 6; Columbus, 5.
Toledo, 7; Milwaukee, 7. [Twelve innings.]

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Evansville, 4; South Bend, 1.
Wheeling, 8; Springfield, 3.
Terre Haute, 10; Grand Rapids, 5.
Dayton, 7; Fort Wayne, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Joseph, 4; Sioux City, 2.
Colorado Springs, 6; Des Moines, 2.
Omaha, 6; Denver, 3.

Games Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Detroit.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Boston at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Boston.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

FIENE OF THE SOX HIT HARD.

Union Giants Have No Trouble Batting the Comiskey Recruit at the Kenosha Game.

Kenosha, Wis., April 30.—[Special.]—Fiene, the new Chicago American league pitcher, proved easy for the Union Giants, and had it not been for a gift of ten runs in the fourth the Giants would have won. Score:

Kenosha.	R	H	P	A	E	U. Giants.	R	H	P	A	E
Laabs, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Jones, lf	1	2	2	0	1
O'Rourke, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Roberts, 2b	1	2	2	1	0
M'Kevitt, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Hickman, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Mauch, 2b	2	2	1	1	1	Johnson, 1b	1	2	7	0	0
Knipple, 1b	2	1	12	2	0	Hyde, 3b	1	4	0	2	0
Smith, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Rose, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Freitag, cf	1	0	2	0	0	Irwin, ss	1	1	0	1	1
Spear, c	1	1	8	0	0	Wash'st'n, c	0	0	6	3	0
Fiene, p	1	1	0	1	0	Lytle, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	10	11	27	9	3	Totals	9	13	24	11	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kenosha	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	*—10
Union Giants	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3

Two base hits—Mauch, Knipple, Laabs. Stolen bases—Smith [2], Hopkins. Struck out—By Fiene, 4; by Lytle, 5. Bases on balls—Off Fiene, 2; off Lytle, 2. Hit by pitcher—Lytle, O'Rourke. Umpire—Manning. Attendance—1,400.

Elgin, 4; South Chicago, 3.

Elgin, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Elgin defeated South Chicago today, 4 to 3. By a batting rally in the ninth inning the visitors tied the score, but Jones' high throw in the latter half let Post home with the winning run. Score:

Elgins.	R	H	P	A	E	S. Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E
Dwyer, ss	0	0	0	4	0	Jones, ss	0	0	0	2	3
Murphy, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Babcock, lf	0	1	1	3	0
Mahoney, c	0	0	0	6	1	Lucas, c	0	0	0	7	0
Antoine, 1b	2	1	12	0	0	Dixon, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Asmussen, c	0	1	1	1	0	Quitman, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Post, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Mears, p	1	1	0	6	0
McPatten, 2b	1	0	1	1	1	Andrews, rf	0	2	3	0	0
McCarthy, rf	0	0	1	1	0	Miller, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Bubser, p	0	0	1	0	0	Shatz, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	4	3	27	13	1	Totals	3	6	26	14	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elgins	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	*—4
South Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3

Two base hits—Jones, Andrews. Sacrifice hits—Dwyer, Mahoney. Stolen bases—Dwyer, Jones. Bases on balls—Off Bubser, 5; off Mears, 6. Struck out—By Bubser, 11; by Mears, 6. Two base hits—Bubser, Andrews. Umpire—Jones.

Spaldings, 3; Aurora, 1.

Aurora, Ill., April 30.—The Spaldings beat the local team today. Leitman and Vance both pitched in midsummer form. Capt. Meier played well at third. Score:

Aurora.	R	H	P	A	E	Spaldings.	R	H	P	A	E
Meehan, cf	1	1	3	0	0	McKee, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Reitz, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Meier, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Cook, cf	0	0	5	0	0	Meier, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Schaefer, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	Graber, lf	0	0	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Camp'n, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Sullivan, c	1	0	0	0	0	Vance, p	1	1	0	4	0
Kilfoy, p	0	0	0	0	1	Catcher, c	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	3	3	10	5	1	Totals	1	1	6	12	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aurora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Spaldings	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*—3

Two base hits—Meehan, Graber. Stolen bases—Meehan, Graber, Hommes, Campion, Vance. Struck out—By Leitman, 5; by Vance, 5. Bases on balls—By Leitman, 2; by Vance, 2. Hit by pitcher—Vance. Umpire—Miller.

Waukegan, ; Chicago Edgars, 2.

Waukegan, Ill., April 30.—Waukegan defeated the Chicago Edgars. Grimes met with an injury. Score:

Waukegan	R	H	P	A	E	C. Edgars.	R	H	P	A	E
Wilkins, ss	0	1	1	2	0	Ames, ss	1	1	2	1	0
King, 2b	2	2	3	2	0	Seiden'r, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Stockton, lf	1	2	2	3	0	Stephan, lf	0	1	0	0	0
McDevitt, c	0	1	7	1	0	Schaef'r, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Wiley, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Grimes, c	0	1	1	8	4
Lukey, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Leicht, p	0	0	0	0	0
Williams, c	0	0	2	0	0	Glaser, cf	0	0	0	1	0
West'ld, 1b	1	0	6	0	0	Hilde'r, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Pulse, p	0	0	1	2	1	Galleh'y, rf	0	0	0	0	0
						Ring, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	9	27	12	0	Totals	2	5	24	11	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Waukegan	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	*—5
Chicago Edgars	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two base hits—Stephans, Stockton, Grimes. Three base hit—King. Struck out—By Pulse, 6; by Leicht, 4; by Ring, 2. Umpire—Black.

Schoenhofens, 6; Marquettes, 5.

The Marquettes made their first local appearance yesterday, losing a close contest with the Schoenhofens at Northwest park. Score:

Schoenh'n.	R	H	P	A	E	Marquet's.	R	H	P	A	E
Lieb, ss	1	0	2	3	0	Uhler, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Hanson, cf	3	0	0	0	0	Short, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Molyn'x, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	Katoll, 1b	1	3	10	0	0
Housen, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Hughes, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Schall, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Gleason, p	0	1	0	2	0
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Wells, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Snelly, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Hayes, 2b	0	0	1	4	2
Foley, p	0	0	0	1	0	Lange, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Goldh'ss, c	0	1	5	0	0	Rindle, c	0	0	7	0	0
Totals	5	3	27	13	1	Totals	5	10	24	11	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Schoenhofens	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	*—6
Marquettes	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—5

Two base hits—Katoll, Wells. Home run—Schall. Struck out—By Gleason, 9; by Foley, 8. Umpire—Peters.

Athletics, 4; Leland Giants, 3.

A batting rally in the ninth inning won the Athletics their game against the Leland Giants at Auburn Park. Hits by Parker, Ginger, Black, and Koukalik scored three runs. Score:

Athletics.	R	H	P	A	E	Leland G.	R	H	P	A	E
Andrews, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Harris, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Ball, ss	0	0	1	4	0	Smith, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Ryan, 3b	0	1	2	2	1	Binga, 3b	0	0	0	1	2
Parker, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	Robinson, c	0	1	8	0	0
Lennon, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Matthews, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Hughes, c	0	0	7	1	0	Barton, p	0	0	0	3	0
Ginger, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Green, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Black, p	1	2	1	0	0	Taylor, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Koukalik	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	9	27	20	1	Totals	3	6	10	17	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3—4
Leland Giants	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—3

Two base hits—Parker, Ginger, Koukalik. Struck out—By Koukalik, 7; by Davis, 6. Base on balls—Off Koukalik, 3; off Davis, 2. Umpire—Beardsley.

Maroons, 8; Chicago Heights, 1.

Maroons.	R	H	P	A	E	C. Heights.	R	H	P	A	E
Hewitt, ss	2	2	1	4	0	Seiler, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Taylor, c	0	2	6	1	0	Stickel, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Stenleka, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	J. M'kler, c	0	0	8	0	0
Grennan, 1b	2	2	9	0	0	Ritter, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Fitzsimmons, rf	1	1	1	0	0	P'rs'n's ss	1	1	1	1	0
Francis, lf	1	1	2	0	1	Turner, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Quintens, rf	0	0	2	0	0	C'sbota, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Penton, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Green, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Botsford, p	0	0	1	6	0	0	W. M'kler, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	8	9	27	13	0	Totals	1	4	27	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago Maroons	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Chicago Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two base hits—Beckwith, Grennan, Fitzsimmons. Struck out—By Botsford, 7; by W. Meckler, 4. Umpire—Carr.

COLTS WIN GAME IN TENTH INNING

Selee's Men Score Five Runs in Extra Round and Defeat Cincinnati, 8 to 5.

LUNDGREN PITCHES WELL

Twirler Holds Reds in Check Most of the Time—Crowd of 13,000 Sees Contest.

Cincinnati, O., April 30.—[Special.]—The reds forced the Chicago Colts to play ten innings this afternoon at League park in the opening contest of the series here, and then handed them the game by a score of 8 to 5. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 3 to 3.

Thirteen thousand rooters filled the rooters' stands to overflowing and formed a fringe to the big field on the right. They were given plenty of excitement, and they lost no opportunity to yell, and the opportunities increased in ratio in the extra round. Both teams fielded raggedly, and only one run on each side was legitimately scored. Lundgren was on the rubber for the Colts, and he was at his best for seven innings, as long as the Colts held the lead. Chech was being hit frequently, but not effectively, by the visitors in the first nine innings.

Casey Helps the Reds.

Casey, the guardian of the third station for the Selecites, was chiefly responsible for the tenth inning being played, as two misplays by him allowed the tying run to be registered by the redmen; but the tooth doctor more than atoned for his errors by pasting out the three base hit in the concluding round that brought home enough runs to give the visitors a safe lead. Phelps and Huggins were the offenders for the reds, as their errors allowed the Colts to get two runs, one in the sixth and another in the seventh.

For seven innings the game was a tame affair and the rooters showed little enthusiasm. Tinker had crossed in the second with the first run for Chicago on a brace of hits and a sacrifice by O'Neill. This lone run was all that was registered by either side until the fifth, when the locals tied up the count by getting Chech over the route on a base on balls and hits by Huggins and Seymour. Chicago then pulled away in the sixth and seventh, Slagle getting home in the sixth on a pass, a hit by Tinker, a passed ball, and a wild throw to third by Phelps.

Barry Scores Third Run.

Barry made it three for Chicago in the next round by a hit, a steal of second, and then came home when Huggins failed to gather in McCarthy's grounder. At this point it looked as if the game was won by Chicago without further effort, as Lundgren was pitching well. In the eighth the rooters got together and their concerted noises seemed to rattle Carl and he allowed Huggins, the first man up, to walk and Seymour brought him in with a hit after he had stolen second. Casey here got tangled and threw wild to first to Barry to get Sebring, and on the return throw by Barry to head off Seymour at third Casey dropped the ball, although "Cy" was out by yards. After Odwell was down Blankenship grounded to Tinker and he fumbled until it was too late to get Seymour at the plate and threw Sebring out at third, but the score had been tied and the crowd was wild. The ninth was without result.

Colts Begin Batting.

Then commenced a swatfest for further orders. The Colts batted all the way around, making four safe drives and counting five runs. Slagle led off with a hit, Tinker sacrificed, Hofman brought in Slagle with a double. O'Neill was safe on Corcoran's bad throw. Lundgren then bunted and Hofman scored on a play by Steinfeldt. Casey counted O'Neill and Lundgren with a three base hit into the crowd, and himself scored on a hit by Schulte. This gave the Colts a lead of five.

Some of the most faithful of the rooters were still pulling hard and their efforts were partly successful. Schiel batted for Chech and doubled. Huggins walked and Seymour batted the two in with a hit into the crowd. Sebring died on a fly and Odwell and Blankenship were passed, and the bases were full with only a hit needed to tie up the count again. But it never came, as Corcoran popped out and Steinfeldt sent a long fly to Slagle. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	H	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	1	4	0	1	Casey, 3b	0	2	2	1	2
Seymour, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Schulte, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Barry, 1b	1	2	13	3	0
Odwell, lf	0	0	2	0	0	McCarthy, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Bl'k'ship, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	Meyers, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Tinker, ss	1	2	1	6	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Hofman, 2b	1	2	3	3	0
Phelps, c	0	0	5	1	0	O'Neill, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Chech, p	1	0	0	4	0	Lundgren, p	1	1	2	4	0
*Schiel	1	1	0	0	0						
Totals	5	9	30	10	4	Totals	8	15	30	19	2

*Batted for Chech in tenth.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4—8

Two base hits—Odwell, Hofman, Schiel. Three base hits—Casey, Seymour. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Barry, Hugans, Barry, Hofman, Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Schulte. Struck out—By Chech, 6; by Lundgren, 2. Passed ball—Phelps, 2. Time—2:20. Umpires—Emslie and Klem. Attendance—13,642.

Notes of the Colts' Game.

Pfeffer of Briggs against Hahn or Overall for the next game.

Three more games for the Colts and reds, weather permitting.

The weather was pleasant, most of the rooters discarding their overcoats.

Hofman, who is subbing at second for Evers, played a star part in the game. He fanned twice, but out of the five times up he got two hits and brought in a run himself, besides getting four putouts and three assists.

Corcoran in the second made a bit and while standing on first knocked the ball out of Barry's hand and ran on to third before it was recovered. Emslie and Klem were both looking elsewhere when it occurred, but on the testimony of Barry Corcoran was returned to first.

PIRATES WIN FROM ST. LOUIS.

Leever Holds Cardinals Down to Four Hits and Pittsburg Takes the Game, Ten to Four.

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.—Pittsburg took the opening game of the series from the local National league team today in a game characterized by the poor fielding of the home team. Taylor pitched a fair game, but his teammates were at the mercy of Leever, who allowed only four hits. Score:

St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	H	P	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Flynn, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	3	0	1	F. Clarke, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Brain, ss	0	0	0	6	1	Beaumont, cf	1	3	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Dunleavy, rf	0	1	2	0	1	Clancy, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
J. Clarke, 2b	2	0	1	2	0	Leach, 3b	2	2	3	4	0
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	8	4	1	Peitz, c	0	1	4	2	0
Taylor, p	0	1	0	1	0	Leever, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	4	4	27	16	3	Totals	10	10	27	18	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	0—10

Two base hits—F. Clarke. Three base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hit—Clancy. Double play—Leach-Ritchey-Clancy. Stolen bases—Wagner, Clymer. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Wild pitches—Leever, Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Leever, 1. Struck out

PREACH ON BANK SWINDLE

MILWAUKEE EMBEZZLEMENT IS SUBJECT OF SERMONS.

Dr. Frederick E. Hopkins Declares Bigelow Has Repented and Should Be Forgiven—The Rev. D. F. Fox Declares Center of the Wheat Pit Reaches to Hades and Penitentiary Is Deserved by Those Who Deliberately Betray Trusts.

The Bigelow bank swindle in Milwaukee and its lessons were the topic of sermons yesterday in several Chicago pulpits. In the Pilgrim Congregational Church the Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins said:

"There is nothing more sad than the tragedy of the fall of man. There is nothing more beautiful than the charity of the Christian church. The law takes a man like the fallen Milwaukee banker and puts him in prison on the presumption that he is a dangerous man. Society has suffered and he must be punished. But society, except in a limited sense, has not suffered at all, and the victim is not a dangerous character. He has done all a man can do. He has told the truth, surrendered his property, left his home, and he has given every other token of repentance.

Should Be Given Another Chance.

"Every Christian influence ought to be given such a man to get on his feet. Let us not make an everlasting hell on earth for men and women who sin. 'As ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them.' When a man has done everything he can to repair a wrong, then it is time for everybody to have pity.

"Looking at the swindle itself, who is to blame for the blindness of men who thus run headlong into ruin? The Christian church answers, every one and everything that by word and example undermines her teaching.

"There is nothing more rotten today in all the world than the social and financial philosophy of the United States. And it is a philosophy not over forty years old. It has no regard for employer or employé. It has no regard for another's husband, or wife, or son, or daughter. It does not care a snap for law or tradition or custom. It can be summed up in a sentence. Life is just a gamble. If you win, you are 'it.' If you lose, of course you are exposed, but what of it? After all, behold how much higher are the spires of Milwaukee than the roof of the First National bank there. Let all captains of industry take their bearings accordingly."

Shows Gambler Destined to Ruin.

In the California Avenue Congregational church the Rev. D. F. Fox said:

"It is vain perhaps to point to the defaulting Milwaukee banker as a solemn warning. But his career emphasizes in a tragic manner the truth that the man who gambles is destined to ruin. The center of the wheat pit reaches way down to hell. It may accomplish little good to dwell on the obvious moral his downfall suggests, but when men deliberately violate the confidence that has been reposed in them and speculate with trust funds given them for safe keeping, such a crime must be considered according to the enormity of the offense. Its very boldness, its large preposterousness makes it the more dangerous, and when men like Bigelow, who break faith and sin most wantonly against all light, get long terms in the penitentiary the standards of commercial morality will be greatly improved and there will be more hesitation among young men everywhere about resorting to deception and theft in the struggle for dollars."

FLATS CAUSE "RACE SUICIDE."

Are Antithesis of the True Home Life, Declares Bishop Fallows in Sermon.

"Flats are the very antithesis and, therefore, the antagonists of true home life, and undoubtedly are among the greatest causes of 'race suicide,'" declared Bishop Fallows yesterday in his sermon in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church. "In nearly every case flat owners refuse tenants who have any small children.

"Ex-President Cleveland has criticised women's clubs as being inimical to the home. I believe, on the contrary, that these clubs, either for purely social, literary, or philanthropic purposes, or for extending the rights of woman, so persistently and insolently denied her through all the ages, are not a menace but a blessing to the community.

"It is not the number of children in a home that is of paramount importance, but the quality. Reason and not recklessness must rule in settling the question. Parenthood must be largely determined by ability to take care of offspring, to say nothing of the health and well being of the mother."

Speaking on the same subject, Dr. J. A. Milburn in Plymouth Congregational church said:

"If man attains to a larger and richer expression of his intellectual life through the literary club why should not woman aspire to this larger and richer intellectual life through the same instrumentality? If political liberty must in man express itself in action through the ballot, by what logic can we rightfully confine woman's political liberty to speculations by the fireside?"

HUMAN LIFE HELD TOO CHEAP.

Dr. Bryce Says Chicago Does Not Protect Citizens Against "Hooligans" and the Cars.

"Life, which is the dearest thing in the sight of God, is treated by a certain class of 'hooligans' as a small matter," declared the Rev. W. Kirk Bryce of the Fourth Baptist church yesterday. "They think as little of shooting a man as they would a sheep. A man to them is no better.

"The first care of any city should be its citizens," he continued, "but in this city they are poorly protected. Thousands live in continual fear of robbery or death. Look at the street crossings and you will see people dartling across like frightened rats chased by a ferocious dog. The streets are made for the cars, not for the public, as the cars claim the streets, so that a car is better than a man.

"Holdups are so common in our streets that people take little notice of them, in fact pass them off with a smile.

"What can we do—increase our police, enforce the law? 'We are unable,' is the reply. It is a wonder to me that the city has not risen long before this to crush this evil. In the meantime I charge the mayor and corporations and all who are in office with the great sin of holding life too cheap."

PASTOR ATTACKS PROF. STARR.

Dr. Strong Declares University of Chicago Man Has Wrong Idea of Missions.

The criticism of church missions by Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago was referred to by Dr. Sidney Strong yesterday in the Second Congregational church, Oak Park.

"It is unseemly for a university professor, in slippers and pipe, to sneer at men who are carrying Christian civilization with spade and ax and primer and song book beyond the pale of civilization," he said. "Let him try and he would know better.

"Does Prof. Starr really believe in a higher life? Does he think a man ought to be stronger, physically, mentally, and morally? If not, why does he occupy a chair at the University of Chicago?"

"TAINTED DOLLAR" IS A TEXT.

Pastor Draws Lessons from Controversy Over Rockefeller's Gift for the Foreign Missions.

The controversy over the Rockefeller gift for foreign missions was referred to in the Union Park Congregational church yesterday by Dr. Frank Newhall White, who said:

"I believe the American board had the moral right to solicit, to receive, and appropriate the $100,000 in question. The protest itself, in what it stands for and reveals, is to my mind one of the most wholesome signs of the times. It is the coming to the front of a highly sensitized conscience that can neither be browbeaten nor bribed."

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

CONDUCTED BY THE SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCE OF CHICAGO

MAY DAY.

I remember, I remember the house where I was born—

How many of the present generation are able truthfully to repeat these old lines weaving in the roses and the lilacs with the background of the tall fir trees, brightened by the sunbeams which came in through a certain little window? How few of the rising generation will have any idea of the house where they were born! 'Tis a wise child nowadays who can remember how many houses or flats he has lived in since he was born!

Isn't it a pity that homes are drifting into mere temporary abiding places, where the tenants come and go as fancy, fashion, or price dictates? The lack of permanency, of home associations and local attachments is unfortunate in the character formation of children and young people. It makes them unstable, uneasy, and irresponsible. They lose the strong, subtle influence of such home claims as are felt in the atmosphere of their own home or the old home. They lose much of the beautiful sentiment which not only colors and sweetens life and its memories, but is also one of the strongest cords to hold one true to the perception and the following of the right course. There is also a loss of regard for the care of things, which leads to indifference and carelessness of conditions. All these losses lead toward unfortunate and undesirable habits of living and thinking.

This tendency is not confined to the children. It is a strong influence in the course of young married people and of older householders, extending to those who are dependents.

Moving is a terrible wrench of feelings, a dreadful upheaval of possessions. Everything you own becomes cheapened and degraded when it is set out on the sidewalk waiting to be jammed into or on a van. You are willing to disown the whole bunch, and feel like flying anywhere to escape. All sorts of good things are bruised, broken, or lost, and you throw away articles which might have served you for years if you had staid that length of time in one place. You put a charge of dynamite into the corner stone of traditions, and the whole pastimes into splinters. Utter demoralization is upon you!

But cheer up! People always have moved, more or less, ever since Adam lost his lease; and they probably always will move.

If move you must, be philosophical and systematic about it. Make the very best of it. There are some good features and some compensations; seize upon them and look forward with the eye of faith to the near future when you will be "settled" for another six months or a year. Begin in time to have your worldly goods packed and classified so that they may be unpacked and placed with the least possible confusion. A little forethought and care are worth more than much afterthought. It is really interesting to see how well it can all be done if you control yourself. There is a special halo awaiting him or her who succeeds in keeping pleasant through the whole experience. Keep this in mind: If you and your children cannot remember the house where you were born, you must form the best possible memories of the houses and flats where you have lived, for, be it ever so humble or ever so high, there is no place like home.

ELLEN LEE WYMAN.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

One of the prettiest of the Easter week weddings took place Saturday evening in the Fourth Presbyterian church, when Miss Albertine Flershem was married to Mr. Joseph Loring Valentine of Boston. Several hundred guests were present. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. Frank M. Carson of the Lake View Presbyterian church.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lem Whitney Flershem, 606 East Division street, chose her young cousin, Miss Marion Towers, as maid of honor, and for maids Miss Frances Valentine, sister of the groom, from Boston, and three Chicago girls, Miss Beatrice Key, Miss Rhoda Comin, and Miss Isabel Adams. As the bridal party entered the church in the west aisle, the ushers led the way. They were Mr. Rudolph D. Flershem of New York, brother of the bride; Mr. Hervey E. Wetsel of Detroit, a cousin; Mr. Herbert Foster, and Mr. Walter Adams of Boston, Mr. J. De Koven Towner and Mr. James Boyce of Chicago. They were followed by the bridemaids, who wore gowns of shell pink chiffon louisine, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace, run in many rows on both bodices and skirts. Small gilt wreaths were worn in the hair, and each carried an arm bouquet of enchantress carnations. The young maid of honor, who preceded the bride, wore a short frock of the same material, only it was made with a sunburst skirt, and, instead of a gilt wreath, she wore one of tiny pink roses.

The bride with her father was the last to enter. She wore a gown of white chiffon cloth. The bodice had a transparent yoke and the sleeves were lace below the elbows. Deep points of lace ran up from the waist to the yoke, and in between was dainty shirring. The skirt was also trimmed with the lace in pointed effect, and about the bottom fan plaiting of the chiffon was set in at intervals and caught with orange blossoms. The tulle veil was worn full length, and was caught with several sprays of orange blossoms which had been worn by Mrs. Flershem at her wedding. A shower bouquet of Swansonia completed what was one of the most elaborate wedding gowns of the year.

As the bride and her father reached the chancel they were met by the groom and his best man, Dr. John Flint, formerly of Boston, now of Chicago. The wedding party divided on both sides of the young couple, forming a pleasing picture against the background of greens and Easter lilies, which made the chief decorations of the church.

Among the guests at the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edmund Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Pierpont.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Haines, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Adams.
Mr. and Mrs. Kreigh Collins, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chapman.
Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard Stone, Mrs. George W. Haskell, Mrs. Haskell-Sands.
Mr. and Mrs. James Quan, Miss Hazel Haskell, Miss Mildred Rogers.
Mr. and Mrs. James Clow, Miss Florence Chapman, Miss Kathleen Scudder.
Mrs. John R. Walsh, Miss Mary Walsh.

After the ceremony a reception for relatives and a few close friends was held at the Virginia hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine will travel in the east for several weeks, and will then reside at 47 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Miss Wilhelmina Forgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Forgan, 541 Dearborn avenue, will be married to Mr. John Nash Ott on Monday, June 12. The wedding will be one of the largest of the month, and will be celebrated at the Fourth Presbyterian church. There will be a large bridal party.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Mitchell of Racine, Wis., to Mr. Stuart Webster, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webster of Chicago.

The marriage of Miss Florence Colburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brinkman of Mobile, Ala., to Mr. Stanley Shaw Holmes of Chicago will take place on Thursday at the home of her parents. Miss Colburn is well known in Chicago, as her school days were spent here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lane Allen of Grand boulevard have purchased a summer home on Sheridan road, Highland Park, and moved there last week.

Mrs. Benjamin Taylor, 883 East Superior street, went to Lake Geneva on Saturday to spend some time with her father and sister, the Rev. I. N. Marks and Miss Ursula Marks.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival Hall, 7 Scott street, go to Milwaukee this week with the intention of bereafter making that city their place of residence.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Ayer, 205 Goethe street, has returned from New York, where she spent Easter week.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Babcock have given up their residence at 466 Dearborn avenue, and are now at the Virginia hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Walker, 1726 Prairie avenue, have leased the Stockton place on the lake at Highland Park for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Gustavus M. Blech have gone to New York, whence Dr. Blech sails for Paris on Wednesday. He will return July 1.

SUCK WHISKY THROUGH STRAWS

Then Two Men with Stolen Barrel Awake from a Loud Sleep and Are Violent.

When Thomas Rolizk, 4820 Throop street, went to his coal shed in the back yard yesterday morning he found two men there sitting with their backs against a big barrel of whisky nearly full. They were sleeping loudly. When Rolizk awoke the pair they attacked him, giving him a black eye, and then they ran away.

Rolizk notified the police, who took the whisky to the Stockyards station. The men had stolen it in the night from the basement of John Marowski's saloon, 4800 Throop street, and rolled it through the alley to the coalshed.

Holes were made with nails and the whisky drunk through straws. More than a gallon had been consumed.

Knights of Columbus Feast.

Knights of Columbus of five states assembled in Chicago yesterday and conferred the fourth degree on 540 candidates at the Coliseum Annex. P. L. McArdle of Chicago was master of ceremonies. A banquet followed in the evening at the Auditorium hotel, covers being laid for 600 guests. Mr. McArdle was toastmaster. Large delegations were present from Joliet, Peoria, Springfield, Bloomington, Ill., and Appleton, Wis.

MOVING DAY IN WHISKY ROW; "LEVEE" MUST GO SOUTHWARD.

Under Mayor's Orders No More Concert Saloons Will Be Allowed North of Twelfth Street.

This is moving day for the concert saloons in State street, north of Polk. The order that the "levee" must go further south is to be effective and both Mayor Dunne and Chief of Police O'Neill insist no violations will be allowed. The northern limits of the "red light territory" would be Twelfth street were Mayor Dunne to enforce his own wishes.

"It seems that Mayor Harrison had given out notice that all saloons harboring women and resorts of a like kind move south of Polk street after May 1," the mayor explained yesterday, and then he added: "I made it stronger by fixing the line at Twelfth street. Since then it has been represented to me, and seemingly truthfully, that some people, depending on the order of Mayor Harrison, had leased property between Polk and Twelfth streets and entered, in good faith, into contracts for its use, relying on the city's implied promise made in that order.

"I have instructed the chief of police to investigate whether any such cases exist and if it can be shown that leases have been made in good faith the saloons be allowed to run, providing, of course, they are conducted in obedience to the law."

Women are now barred from the saloons in State street, north of Polk street. This order went into effect after midnight last night. Many of the saloonkeepers will go out of business. Others will open places further south.

FENDER PROVES IMPERFECT AND LITTLE GIRL MAY DIE.

Cassie McGee, 5 Years Old, Falls Before a Twelfth Street Car, Is Caught Up, Then Crushed Severely.

An imperfect fender on a Twelfth street electric car may cost the life of 5 year old Cassie McGee.

The child left her home at 611 South Spaulding avenue yesterday afternoon to play. While crossing Twelfth street at Paulina she ran directly in front of a car. The motorman was unable to stop and the girl fell on the fender. When the car was brought to a stop it was found that the fender had not worked properly. The girl had rolled under it and the wheels were about to pass over her body. She was taken to the county hospital, where the doctors said they believed she could not recover. She was crushed seriously.

Other street car and railway accidents of the day were as follows:

Connors, Pink, 15 years old, 16 Halsted street, knocked from the blind side of a Wentworth avenue car; taken to Provident hospital; may die.

Reese, Mrs. A., 6942 South Morgan street, bruised when Madison street electric car left the track on a curve at Lombard avenue, Austin.

Shickler, Mrs. Bertha, 5335 Emerald avenue, struck by a Grand Trunk railroad train while crossing the tracks at Fortieth street.

GEN. BALLINGTON BOOTH DESCRIBES WORK IN SLUMS.

Commander of Volunteers of America Addresses Large Audience in Third Presbyterian Church.

Gen. Ballington Booth, commander of the Volunteers of America, occupied the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church last evening. The general was greeted by an audience that filled every seat in the church. Brig. Gen. Fielding read the scriptural lesson. Gen. Booth described his work in the slums of New York and the large cities of America.

"Not a creed, not a theory or a philosophy, but a real companionship with the Son of God," he said, "will save a man when he is in the slough of despond. I love that word Savior because it means Deliverer. It means an arm downstretched and a hand which the lowliest may reach up to and clasp. But the downcast and neglected, the discouraged, and sin sick must know the personality of the Savior, must feel it as keenly and closely as they do the other things about them in order to be redeemed."

At the close of the sermon the pastor of the church, the Rev. William J. McCaughan, stated that the collection would be given to aid in the establishment of the new home for men which the Volunteers of Chicago are undertaking.

Is your pencil a "KOH-I-NOOR" or an imitation?

Welch's Grape Juice

creates vigor without reaction. It satisfies the most fastidious taste besides keeping the stomach in perfect condition. No other drink is as satisfying and no other grape juice is as pure.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

RUNAWAY AUTO IN PARK.

WILD MOTOR VEHICLE UPSETS A BUGGY DRIVEN BY WOMAN.

Mrs. Claude Lear and Her Son Are Thrown Out of Their Conveyance, but Are Not Injured—Nine Men Arrested in Evanston on Charges of Violating the Laws Regulating Speed of Horseless Carriages in the Public Thoroughfares.

The throngs in Lincoln park yesterday afternoon saw an exciting race after a runaway automobile which threatened to dash into some of the other turnouts which crowded the driveway.

Arthur Halla, 502 La Salle avenue, was touring the park with a party of friends in a new motor car. Opposite the flower house the machine broke down, and all the party alighted to assist Halla in starting it again. Halla was bending under the machine when one of the party accidentally touched a lever which started the machine again. Down the drive it started with Halla and the rest of the party in pursuit. At the Fay fountain the machine struck and upset a buggy driven by Mrs. Claude Lear, 398 Webster avenue. Mrs. Lear and her son Claude were thrown to the ground but were not injured. The speed of the automobile was slackened by the accident and the pursuers caught it.

Nine Arrested in Evanston.

Nine autoists were arrested in Evanston for running their cars too fast. They were:

F. P. Smith, 101 Lake street, Chicago.
G. A. Morris, 1444 Hinman avenue, Evanston.
Robert G. Tennant, 126 Winthrop street, Chicago.
A. Kuppenheimer, Congress and Franklin streets, Chicago.
J. A. Hill, 3216 Michigan avenue, Chicago.
P. W. Andrews, 518 Hamilton street, Chicago.
D. C. Buck, 41 Evanston avenue, Chicago.
C. S. Crosby, 1009 Winthrop street, Chicago.
H. J. Decker, 2456 Kenmore avenue, Chicago.

Costly Way to Move.

Mr. Smith, who had some articles of furniture in his automobile, explained to Justice Boyer that he was changing his residence. After paying the fine of $15, he said:

"No more of this for me. It's cheaper to hire the express companies."

NEVER SAW HER IN MY LIFE, SAYS LOEB OF MAE WOOD

President's Secretary Knows Nothing of Woman Who Says He Helped Take Senator Platt's Letters from Her.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 30.—"Why, I never saw the woman in my life, nor do I want to see her," said William Loeb Jr., secretary to the president, when he was shown a dispatch concerning the suit filed in Omaha by Miss Mae Wood asking $35,000 jointly of Mr. Loeb, former Postmaster General Wynne, and J. Martin Miller, a Newark (N. J.) newspaper man, who was recently appointed to a position in the consular service.

When the morning newspapers arrived, giving a detailed account of the filing of the damage suit, Mr. Loeb read the story carefully and remarked:

"It is just as I thought. I will have to get a bill of particulars to tell how I am connected with the case. The only knowledge I have of Miss Wood is in relation to her position in the postoffice department and the notoriety she brought to herself just prior to the marriage of Senator Platt of New York. She called up the White house and asked if she could see me. Assistant Secretary Barnes talked with her, and as her business did not seem to be important I declined to see her.

"That is all I know personally of the woman. I am at a loss to see where she gets my name into the action for damages."

LIVES SAVED BY DRAINAGE MORE THAN PAY FOR CANAL.

Health Department Says Meningitis Is "Unduly Exploited" as Cause of Deaths.

The drainage channel has more than paid for itself in the saving of human lives, according to the city health department's bulletin.

During the five years that the channel has been in operation there have been 2,222 fewer deaths from diseases caused by impure water than there were during the preceding five years, but the reduction in proportion to population is 5,641.

At the legislative value of human life—$10,000, fixed by the Illinois general assembly of 1903—this represents a saving of $56,410,000, to offset the expenditure of $45,000,000 for the construction of the channel, up to Dec. 31, 1904.

Meningitis as a cause of death has been "unduly exploited," so far as Chicago is concerned, according to the bulletin.

Boy Recovering from Wound.

Marius Dahl, a clerk employed at the Chicago Historical library, who was shot last Friday night, is recovering at St. Elizabeth's hospital. He was alone on his way home, when he was struck by a bullet fired by one of three men who were in the street quarreling.

LIFE SAVERS RESCUE FOUR FROM TWO PLEASURE BOATS.

F. W. Jones and J. D. Gillette Are on a Capsized Yacht and B. I. Dinnick and Ben Johnson on Helpless Launch.

Two men narrowly escaped drowning yesterday afternoon when the sailing yacht Volant capsized near the foot of Seventy-third street, after the mainmast had been carried away in the gale. They clung to the sides of the boat until they were rescued by the South Chicago life saving crew, after being in the water more than an hour.

The men were F. W. Jones, 407 Adams street, and J. D. Gillette, 513 Fifty-first street. Jones succeeded in getting up on the bottom of the overturned boat, and, taking off his coat, waved it frantically until it was seen from the life saving station.

Earlier in the day the motor in the electric launch Oneta broke down off Sixty-eighth street, and B. I. Dinnick, 6311 Jefferson avenue, and Ben Johnson, 5810 Monroe avenue, were left helpless in the little boat for more than two hours. Capt. Morrison with a crew from the life saving station rescued them.

DR. HARPER GOES TO NEW YORK.

President of Chicago University Will Consult Dr. McBurney, Rest, and Attend to Business.

President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago has gone to New York on the advice of his physicians. In the eastern city Dr. Harper will consult with Dr. Charles McBurney, who performed the operation on him in February, and also will rest. Some business matters also will be attended to by him. These, it was said at the university yesterday, are of a minor nature. Dr. Harper left Chicago Saturday evening.

Wabash Ave. **The Tobey Furniture Co.** Washington St.

ABOUT PRICE.

Although our stock contains the most costly furniture made we also carry a very large assortment (there is none larger) of good inexpensive furniture, and we find, after careful investigation, that these goods are marked at a lower price than is asked elsewhere for similar goods.

There are at all times in this great collection certain pieces that can be sold for less than the regular price, because they are articles bought at larger discounts than usually given and are marked at the same percentage of discount as purchased.

These goods are marked with two tags, one containing the description and regular price and another a red tag showing the reduced price, thus designating all such pieces as we secured at extra discounts.

As illustrations we mention a few of the many pieces throughout our stock bearing the red tag:

	Regular price.	Reduced price.
Bird's-eye Maple Chiffoniers	$ 28.00	$18.00
Colonial Mahog. Sideboards	145.00	75.00
Colonial Mahog. China Cabinets	120.00	89.00
Mahogany China Cabinets	80.00	39.00
Carved Cathedral Oak Sideboard	250.00	150.00
Carved Cathedral Oak China Cabinet	145.00	85.00
Weathered Oak China Cabinets	40.00	27.00
Weathered Oak China Cabinets	30.00	22.00
Weathered Oak China Cabinets	59.00	39.00
Weathered Oak Serving Tables	28.00	14.00
Weathered Oak Dining Tables	32.00	23.50
Mahogany Finish China Cabinets	42.00	21.00
Solid Mahog. Parlor Tables	28.00	17.50
Inlaid Mahog. Parlor Tables	20.00	21.00
Weathered Oak Work Tables	16.50	12.00
Inlaid Parlor Tables	7.50	4.75
Golden Oak Parlor Tables	8.75	5.75
Weath'd Oak Library Tables	55.00	39.00
Weath'd Oak Card Tables	13.50	9.00
Weath'd Oak Hall Clocks	65.00	37.50
Carved Mahog. Writing Desk	45.00	34.00
Weath'd Oak Writing Desk	36.00	24.00
Mahogany Pedestal	35.00	17.50
Mahogany Parlor Cabinets	48.00	37.50
Mahogany Parlor Cabinets	63.00	41.50
Golden Oak Rockers	3.75	2.50
Mahogany Finish Rockers	4.25	2.85
Weathered Oak Rockers	10.00	7.00
Weathered Oak Arm Chairs	27.00	18.00
Carved Golden Oak Rockers	27.00	19.75
Inlaid Parlor Chairs	9.00	6.00
Carved Mahog. Arm Chairs	18.50	12.50
Weath'd Oak Writing Desks	19.50	12.75
Golden Oak Hat Racks	13.50	10.50
Weathered Oak Footstools, velour	2.75	1.95
Invalid's Bedside Tables	13.00	6.50
Decorated Iron Bedsteads	10.50	7.00
Decorated Iron Bedsteads	12.50	8.25
Decorated Iron Bedsteads	16.50	11.00
Brass Bedsteads	33.00	24.00
Brass Bedsteads	55.00	36.00
Brass Bedsteads	67.50	49.00
White Enameled Dressers	55.00	27.50
White Enameled Chiffoniers to match	43.00	21.50
Curly Birch Cheval Mirrors	43.00	21.00
Bird's-eye Maple Dressers	24.00	17.50
Bird's-eye Chiffoniers to match	23.00	17.00
Bird's-eye Maple Dressers	28.00	19.75
Mahogany Dressers	28.00	19.75
Mahogany Chiffonier	25.00	15.00
Mahog. Finish Chiffonier	29.00	19.50
Curly Birch Dressing Tables	32.00	15.00
Golden Oak Dressing Tables	29.00	14.50
Golden Oak Dressing Tables	25.00	12.50
Inlaid Mahogany Dressing Tables	48.00	27.00
Solid Mahog. Dressing Tables	80.00	48.00
Solid Mahog. 3-piece Parlor Suite in damask	246.00	181.00
Mahog. Finish Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, in tapestry	60.50	32.00
Mahogany Parlor Suite, 2 pieces, in velour	107.00	71.00
Mahogany Divan in silk velour	58.00	38.00
Mahog. Finish Davenport, velour	27.50	22.50
Mahog. Finish Davenport, velour	109.00	78.00
Mahog. Wing Chair, velour	53.00	38.50
Leather Library Sofa	85.00	55.00
Golden Oak Morris Chair, velour	12.00	7.50
Mahog. Finish Morris Chair, velour	15.00	9.50

For the Office

Wool Soap

is one of the really necessary things that every office should have. It cleanses —softens the skin—lathers freely—and floats.

SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.
Makers of Swift's Pride Soap and Swift's Washing Powder

Spaulding & Co.

Goldsmiths Silversmiths and Jewelers
Chicago

Wedding Gifts

of distinction may be selected without difficulty in our Art Room on the second floor where is shown a carefully selected stock of *Clocks, Bronzes, China, Glass* and *Art Novelties.*
Visitors are cordially welcomed.

Jackson Boulevard and State Street

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New Store Open Today
159 State Street

PURE...DELICIOUS

Bonbons, Chocolates, Confections,
Fresh Every Hour.

Telephone Orders Correctly and Promptly Filled.

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HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 & 72 State-st

FOR DESIRABLE TENANTS
ADVERTISE IN
THE TRIBUNE

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE.

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DEATHS.

ALLEN—Charles T., son of James A. and Mary E. Funeral 336 Indiana-st., Monday, 10 a. m.; cars to Calvary.

ANDERSON—Anders A., April 29, husband of Matilda. Funeral Monday at 1 p. m., 29 W. Beethoven-pl., to First Swedish M. E. church at 2 p. m.; interment at Graceland.

BAHR—William, April 28, beloved husband of Addie, father of Lorene, son of Louise, brother of Charles and Max A. Bahr and Fredericke Hagen. Funeral from late residence, 2114 Humboldt-st., Monday, May 1, at 1 p. m., to Waldheim cemetery.

BEADLE—Eliza M., wife of the late Augustus Beadle, and mother of Mrs. Frank R. Blackman in this city, at her home in Crasco, April 28. Burial May 2.

BOGIE—Stanley Tait, April 30, aged 4 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bogie. Funeral private, at 1 o'clock Tuesday, 2225 N. 42d-ct., Irving Park.

COOKENBACH—April 29, Walter H., son of Jacob P. and the late Carrie Wheadon. Funeral 483 W. Madison-st., Monday, 11 o'clock a. m.

CURRY—Sarah A., 1340 Madison-st., wife of Walter G., Monday, 1 p. m., to 1349 Madison-st., Forest Home.

ERDELKIND—Rosina, widow of Louis. Funeral Monday, 11 a. m., from 519 W. Monroe-st. Interment at Concordia.

FARRELL—At Wausau, Wis., Edward, husband of Margaret. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 a. m., from 2162 N. Marshfield-av., to St. Andrew's church. Carriages to Calvary.

FITZPATRICK—April 29, at 5355 South May-st., Ellen, nee McCarthy, beloved wife of Eugene J. Fitzpatrick, and mother of Eleanor, Katherine, Gertrude, Evelyn, and Joseph Fitzpatrick, and aunt of Maude and Hattie Kehoe, member of New Apolla Hive, L. O. T. M., and St. Catherine of Sienna court, W. C. O. F. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, at 9 a. m., to Visitation church. Low high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

GOEING—Edward F., son of Gustave and Mary, April 28, 4557 Emerald-av. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. by carriages to Oakwoods.

GORMAN—Delia, daughter of Bridget and the late Patrick. Funeral Monday, at 9 a. m., 84 McHenry-st., to Annunciation church; carriages to Calvary.

GUGGENHEIM—Feis, aged 81. Funeral Tuesday, at 2 p. m., from Fourth Chapel, Thirty-third and Grand-blvd., to Mount Masiv cemetery. Please omit flowers. Milwaukee papers please copy.

HARTMAN—Charles, husband of the late Margaret. Funeral Monday, 2140 Archer-av., 1 p. m., to Waldheim.

HAWLEY—Mrs. E. S., at the residence of her son, Dr. Joseph R. Hawley, 3366 South Park-av. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, 10 a. m., to Park Ridge, Ill.

KUHLMAN—William H., April 30, beloved husband of Rose Kuhlman, father of Gertrude, William, and Charlotte, member of Garfield Lodge No. 686, A. F. & A. M. Funeral Tuesday, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 1801 N. Albany-av., Masonic service. Interment Rosehill.

LARMORE—Genevieve Mary, 73 37th-st., daughter of Mrs. Sherrill Tucker. Funeral Tuesday.

LEONARD—John T., husband of Anna, April 29, 750 Lincoln-av. Funeral Monday at 9:30 a. m., to Mount Carmel church, carriages to Mount Carmel.

LEONHARDT—Julius, husband of Catherine. Funeral Monday, at 10:30 a. m., from 1459 Ogden-av., to Forest Home.

LINSENMEYER—John Wesley, dearly beloved husband of Emma Linsenmeyer, April 29. Funeral Monday, May 1, 1 p. m., from Methodist Episcopal church, Clyde, Ill. Burial at Forest Home.

MAY—Elizabeth, Friday. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 a. m., 19 Birch-st., to Holy Trinity church, to St. Boniface.

MAYER—John, April 27, 171 Howe-st. Services at 10 a. m. Monday, at St. Michael's E. C. church.

MORIARTY—Grace, daughter of Anna and the late Maurice. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 a. m., 850 Garfield-blvd., to St. Ann's church; carriages to Mount Olivet.

MORTON—George, 440 South Leavitt-st., aged 78. Funeral Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

M'FARLAND—W. R., aged 76 years, April 29, at 6 p. m., at the residence of his son-in-law, J. J. Ware, 548 W. Monroe-st. Funeral Monday, May 1, at 2 p. m., from above address. Burial at Nashville, Tenn. Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

PHELAN—May, wife of James. Funeral Monday, 15536 Center-av., Harvey, Ill.

POPE—Elizabeth C. (Beth) Pope, April 29, only daughter of Samuel I. and Elizabeth C. Pope. Funeral Tuesday, May 2, 5 p. m., at Libertyville, Ill.

QUELLETT—Ferdenand, husband of Mary Quellett. Funeral Monday at 8 a. m., 497 Lincoln-av., to Notre Dame church; carriages to Mount Carmel.

SCHNEIDER—Alvina, April 29. Funeral, 3505 Wentworth-av., on Monday at 2 p. m. Interment Oakwoods.

SCHULTZ—Meta, daughter of Emma and Paul. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m., 1902 Wesley-av., Oak Park, to Waldheim.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the health department:

Anderson, Andrew A., 65; 18 W. Beethoven-pl. April 29.

Annan, David B., 44; 5306 Emerald-av., April 28.
Banks, Charles A., 46; 718 W. Monroe-st., April 28.
Barish, Mary, 1; Block D, Pullman, April 29.
Barter, Lena, 26; 1513 44th-ct., April 28.
Benedict, Lewis, 67; 1201 Addison-st., April 29.
Bertemes, William, 40; 583 Lincoln-av., April 29.
Blaisely, Alfreda, 32; 634 E. 31st-st., April 27.
Boyer, Helen H., 1; 877 Racine-av., April 29.
Bradee, Frank, 9 months; 1415 W. 19th-st., April 29.
Carey, Thomas, 5; 340 79th-st., April 28.
Carroll, Jeremiah C., 81; 340 W. Van Buren-st., April 29.
Casey, Lootka, 7 months; 630 46th-pl., April 28.
Cheek, Wakrie, 18; 4740 Marshfield-av., April 20.
Cobur, Isabel, 30; 1521 Belmont-av., April 27.
Cookenbach, Walter H., 29; 33 Campbell-av., April 29.
Dutjhiska, John, 30; 4818 Ada-st., April 28.
Durkin, James, 37; 6003 Wentworth-av., April 29.
Englefkind Rosina, 62; 519 W. Monroe-st., April 29.
Enaack, William E., 5; 14 W. 22d-pl., April 28.
Fiser, James S., 42; 19 N. Ada-st., April 28.
Folwer, Alice M., 30; 4307 Wentworth-av., April 29.
Gamble, Charles S., 60; 158 S. Halsted-st., April 26.
Garr, Charles, 58; 10 N. Maplewood-av., April 28.
Glowacsak, Agnes, 1; 250 Noble-st., April 28.
Haberger, William, 3 months; 284 W. Chicago-av., April 28.
Hanson, Joseph, 27; 2921 Emerald-av., April 27.
Hawkins, Harold, 6; 975 Augusta-st., April 29.
Jelly, John, 62; 631 42d-st., April 28.
Jungbleet, Nicholas, 38; 223 Cleveland-av., April 28.
Kane, Charlotte, 24; 2911 Archer-av., April 28.
Keronsky, Mamis, 8; 318 Maxwell-st., April 28.
Kilroy, Anna, 20; 3358 Parnell-av., April 28.
Kiss, Ursula, 1; 3525 Auburn-av., April 29.
Launcre, Genevieve M., 18; 78 W. 39th-st., April 29.
Latrovitch, John, 24; 990 Cixbourn-av., April 26.
Lefko, Mary F., 1; 1612 Garfield-blvd., April 30.
Leiharde, Julius, 46; St. Anthony's hospital, April 29.
Levy, James H., 40; 120 E. 16th-st., April 28.
Liethliser, Emma, 37; 90 S. Morgan-st., April 28.
Luby, Esther, 63; 2020 48th-av., April 28.
Mason, Miranda H., 71; 1805 Washington-blvd., April 29.
Mason, Privsena, 18; 798 S. Allport-st., April 28.
Milieo, William, 50; Lake Side hospital, April 27.
Miottle, Augusta, 47; 558 25th-st., April 27.
Moran, Peter, 60; 37 Institute-pl., April 29.
Mruck, Wladystaw, 27 days; 1015 Winchester-av., April 29.
Mueller, Ada G., 5 days; 1267 Rokeby-st., April 29.
McVeity, Ellen, 43; 1800 Michigan-av., April 22.
Nelson, Frank S., 5 months; 1029 Van Buren-st., April 29.
Niemann, Lena, 29; 7311 Vincennes-av., April 29.
Norton, Nelson W., 68; 2625 S. 42d-av., April 27.
Parker, Barbara, 81; 6843 Adams-av., April 28.
Peterson, Harry E., 45; Lake Side hospital, April 28.
Pokropski, Jacob, 19; 679 W. 19th-st., April 28.
Porozynska, Johanna, 44; 844 W. 17th-st., April 28.
Rahn, Fred, 66; 1013 44th-ave., April 27.
Rahr, William, 42; 214 Humboldt-st., April 25.
Rosenbach, Anna, 63; 86 Johnson-st., April 30.
Saffrino, Jack, 1; 393 S. Clark-st., April 29.
Sanbury, Magnus, 19; 897 Osgood-st., April 26.
Schuenemann, Paulina, 72; 445 Herndon-st., April 28.
Schwedlind, Frederick, 65; 1405 S. 40th-av., April 28.
Stacek, John, 34; 499 W. 18th-pl., April 28.
Smith, Laura J., 3 months; 7130 Harvard-av., April 29.
Supp, August, 22; 182 De Koven-st., April 29.
Trashans, Fred, 26; Cook County Insane hospital, April 27.
Vogel, Edward, 22; 574 Wieland-av., April 27.
Weit, James, 48; 45 Hobbie-st., April 28.
Williams, Harry E., 27; 2322 State-st., April 28.
Wille, Eliesa, 46; 820 Racine-av., April 26.
Windrow, Sarah J., 77; 429 Erie-st., April 27.
Wlaniesiewski, Stanislaus, 7 months; 1153 S. Whipple-st., April 27.
Zackrison, Emma, 30; 5458 Ridgewood-ct., April 26.
Zimmerer, Engelbert, 47; 650 Dunning-st., April 28.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenso Marquez, 5 p. m.
For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territory, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, 12 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via S. S. Teutonic, 12 p. m.
For Salvador, Panama, canal zone, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, 5 p. m.
For Inagua, Hayti, and Colombia, 5 p. m.
For Brazil direct, and for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, 5 p. m.
For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward islands, Martinique, Barbados, and Guiana, 12 p. m.
For Hawaii, via San Francisco, by S. S. Almeda, Tuesday, May 2, 9 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

UNDERTAKERS.

A. B. FERRIGO, UNDERTAKERS, OLDEST Established in Chicago.
3913 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Douglas 179.
2973 State-st. Tel. Douglas 474.
Private ambulances.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM (20 YEARS WITH the late C. H. Jordan), undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 858.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much; we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R. leaves Polk-st. depot (Polk and Dearborn-sts.) daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 30.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday showers and thunder storms, fresh southeast to south winds.

Ohio—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday, light to fresh west winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday, light variable winds, becoming fresh, east.

Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday, variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

Iowa—Warmer Monday, followed by showers in west portion, Tuesday showers.

Minnesota—Fair and warmer Monday Tuesday showers and thunder storms, increasing southeast winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers Tuesday in west portion, warmer Tuesday, light variable winds, becoming fresh southeast to south.

Missouri—Fair Monday warmer in east portion, Tuesday showers and thunder storms.

North Dakota—Showers and thunder storms Monday, Tuesday fair.

South Dakota—Warmer Monday, with occasional showers and thunder storms, Tuesday fair, colder.

Nebraska—Fair Monday, warmer in east portion, Tuesday showers and thunder storms and cooler.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 30, 7 p. m.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation in inches.	State of weather.
Abilene	68	72	E.	8	.82	Clear
Albany	62	66	W.	4	Tr.	Fair
Alpena	34	43	N.W.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Atlanta	58	70	N.W.		....	Clear
Amarillo	68	70	N.		....	Clear
Battleford	58	62	S.E.		....	Fair
Bismarck	58	60	E.		....	Cl'dy
Buffalo	40	42	W.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Boston	62	72	W.		....	Clear
Cairo	66	68	N.W.		....	Fair
Calgary	54	60	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
Charleston City	74	80	E.		....	Clear
Charlotte	70	76	W.		....	Cl'dy
Cheyenne	70	72	S.W.		....	Cl'dy
Chicago	58	68	E.		....	Clear
Cincinnati	66	70	S.		....	Clear
Cleveland	46	50	W.		....	Fair
Davenport	54	58	N.W.		....	Fair
Denver	78	80	W.		....	Clear
Des Moines	48	54	E.		.10	Cl'dy
Detroit	48	52	N.W.		Tr.	Cl'dy
Devil's Lake	52	56	E.		.04	Cl'dy
Dodge	76	78	S.		....	Clear
Dubuque	54	56	N.W.		....	Clear
Duluth	36	40	W.		....	Clear
El Paso	78	80	E.		....	Clear
Edmonton	58	60	N.W.		....	Cl'dy
Escanaba	38	42	S.E.		....	Clear
Galveston	70	76	S.		5.66	Clear
Grand Rapids	44	50	N.W.		....	Clear
Green Bay	44	48	N.E.		....	Clear
Havre	54	56	N.E.		.04	Fair
Helena	52	66	N.W.		Tr.	Fair
Huron	60	60	E.		....	Cl'dy
Indianapolis	58	64	N.W.		....	Clear
Jacksonville	76	88	S.		.18	Rain
Kansas City	74	78	S.		....	Clear
Lander	54	72	N.		Tr.	Fair
Little Rock	68	68	N.W.		....	Fair
Los Angeles	66	70	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Madison	50	52	N.		....	Fair
Marquette	32	36	N.W.		....	Cl'dy
Memphis	66	70	N.E.		....	Cl'dy
Medicine Hat	60	66	....		....	Cl'dy
Milwaukee	48	46	S.E.		....	Clear
Minnedosa	44	48	S.E.		....	Clear
Montgomery	64	72	N.E.		.22	Cl'dy
Montreal	48	54	W.		.04	Cl'dy
Moorhead	52	56	N.E.		....	Fair
Nashville	66	68	N.		....	Clear
New Orleans	72	82	N.E.		.06	Rain
New York City	62	72	W.		....	Clear
Norfolk	64	78	S.E.		....	Clear
North Platte	80	84	S.		....	Fair
Oklahoma	74	78	S.		....	Clear
Omaha	62	66	S.		....	Clear
Oswego	40	50	N.W.		.04	Cl'dy
Palestine	62	68	N.E.		.38	Cl'dy
Parkersburg	62	68	W.		....	Clear
Philadelphia	62	72	N.W.		....	Clear
Pittsburg	54	64	N.W.		....	Clear
Pueblo	76	84	W.		....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	56	62	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
Rapid City	54	68	E.		....	Cl'dy
San Francisco	56	58	W.		....	Fair
St. Louis	68	74	N.		....	Clear
St. Paul	50	52	N.W.		....	Fair
Salt Lake City	60	72	N.W.		.01	Cl'dy
San Antonio	66	70	N.		Tr.	Rain
San Diego	64	66	N.W.		....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30	34	N.W.		....	Cl'dy
Springfield Ill.	52	64	N.W.		....	Cl'dy
Springfield Mo.	72	72	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
Vicksburg	68	60	E.		.04	Cl'dy
Washington	64	74	N.W.		....	Fair
White River	36	36	N.W.		....	Cl'dy
Wichita	74	80	S.		....	Clear
Williston	50	60	S.E.		....	Clear
Winnipeg	30	48	....		....	Clear

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, BETWEEN E. North-av. and Fourth Presbyterian church, gold filigree ornament, with rhinestone; valuable as heirloom; reward. J. ALLEN HAINES, 514 E. North-av.

LOST—SMALL BLACK DOG, WITHOUT TAIL; answers to name of Jack. Liberal reward if returned. 216 Jackson Park-terrace.
MRS. BIDEN.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, A DIAMOND brooch, gold setting, pearl center; liberal reward if returned to 156 Rush-st.

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FREDERICK FERES & CO., 427 State-st.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT OFfice man of long, thorough exp.; bookkeeping, credits, collections, and general business affairs; reliable and able to take charge, or as assistant; aged 38; correct habits; best refs.; fair salary. Address S 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; thoroughly understands the business; steady and sober man; not afraid of work; can furnish first class references; salary moderate. Address O 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AUDITOR, CREDIT man, or salesman, age 28 years; 4 years' experience in bank, 4 years in lumber and coal business; references given; bond, to character and financial responsibility. Address O 139, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT CORRESpondent and advertiser open to engagement with reliable house; guarantees to bring and hold trade; would assume entire charge; unquestionable references. Address N 495, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD CREDIT MAN, has also had 7 years' banking experience, desires to change positions; can furnish excellent references. Address L 469, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH leisure hours, clerical work, write up set books; rapid figurer; good writer; translate letters. Address O 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — CLERK. SOME knowledge of law and mechanical engineering; A1 office correspondent; bad shop experience; good estimator. Address S 545, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASST. BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, good correspondent; 4 years with large corporation; A1 references and bond; age 21. Address N 379, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 FOR SECURING ME a position in good wholesale house; understand bookkeeping and office work; can furnish ref. and bond. Address O 534, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CHIEF CLERK, SHIPping clerk, or clerk; sixteen years' railroad experience; understands local freight; good knowledge of eastern territory. Address P 500, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN, 27; 8 YEARS' exp. office; good writer, figurer; $12. Address P 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXperienced D. E. bookkeeper; man of 40; first class ref. Address S 569, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BKPR. WITH FIRST class refs. wants charge of small set of books. Address S 568, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — REGISTERED PHARmacist; work nights, Sat. and Sun.; college student. Address V V 386, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly exp.; refs.; $16. P 524, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN EXP. shipping, receiving, and stock. 2711 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED BY CHATTEL MORTgage man. Address S 264, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WEIGH AND STOCK clerk; good references. Address P 444, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; 6 YEARS' general office exp. Address P 510, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXP. MAIL ORDER correspondent, now employed. P 350, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—IF YOU WANT A HARD working hustler, a young man; best references are at hand to prove I am not afraid of work and can get the business. Address O 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AMBITIOUS YOUNG man, best reference, would appreciate a position as traveling salesman for an old established picture frame house; salary or commission agreeable to employer. Address T 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE SALESMAN in wholesalers of general merchandise by resultful, thoroughly experienced, capable salesman; references. Address P 396, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 26 DESires employment Saturday evenings, permanently, as salesman, cashier, clerk; reference furnished. Address N 280, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — $25 FOR INFORMAtion of an opening for an A1 salesman, road or city; references furnished. Address S 510, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN, EXPERIenced road and city, wants A1 line or specialty; highest refs. Is prosperous ability. P 357, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GROCERY SALESMAN, competent; city or country. P 492, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY, 17, YRS., IN architect's office to learn the trade. WILLIAM BRAUN, 1076 E. 58th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY, AGED 17, CAN operate Remington typewriter and take notes. Address S 392, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS cutter, fitter, and designer with 10 years' experience; able to manage a large concern; best of references. Address, at Hyde Park, P 509, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, TWO years' experience as draftsman on structural and plant equipment work; one year as inspector on building work; technical man. N 546, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRILL PRESS hand; single, multiple, or any kind machine; able to work from blue prints; steady; age 26. Address N 454, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, MEchanical, 5 yrs. machinist, 4 yrs. at board; good detailer, first class tracer and letterer. Address N 443, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SKILLED ELECTRIcian as house electrician; proficient in all branches; nothing under $70 per month considered. Address O 472, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT CHEMIST, experienced in oils, chemicals, perfumes, and analytical work. Address S 69, 92 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED — PAPER CUTTER, young, colored man; 6 yrs.' exp.; steady, reliable; salary about $14. Address O 405, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG man, for architect's or contractor's office; good tracer, draughtsman, and typewriter. N 439, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MACHINIST WOULD like position operating automobile; have had exp.; best of references. O 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY CYLINDER AND platen pressman, competent, reliable; wages mod. Address S 347, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PLUMBER AND steamfitter, with real estate firm; steady. Address O 529, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANICAL draftsman, college graduate, with 3 years' experience. Address S 512, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MECHANICAL draftsman, 22, 4½ years' practical experience; Manual Training School graduate. S 461, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH experience wishes to finish machinist trade. Address S 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CYLINDER FEEDER, Gordon pressman, or assistant; will leave city. GEORGE DES ROCHES, 83 Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LICENSED ENGINEER wants place; good reference. C. W. C., 633 E. 39th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, 20 YRS.' exp.; steam, electric, or refrigeration. Address 265, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS CYLinder pressman; had charge of pressroom before. Address O 822, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER, LIcensed man; understand electrical work. Address O 883, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STATIONARY FIREman; exp.; age 22; refs. Address O 880, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MECH. DRAFTSMAN, good detailer and tracer. O 593, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DENTAL GRADUATE would like position; state terms. S 574, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL DRILLER; life exp. cable man, any machine. L 465, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — PRESSMAN, CYLINder; will leave city; worked on half tone, magazine, book, and general run of commercial work. 3 and 4 colored box and label work, embossing. Address O 501, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANICAL draftsman of vast experience in machine and tool designing; has several valuable ideas for manufacturing concerns in telephone line. Address O 466, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT EXPERImentalman, 20 years' experience, hundreds of subjects; capable of taking charge. CHRISTOPH, 66 Sheffield-av.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG COLORED man, sober, honest, and willing, wishes position with private family that's willing to pay good wages for first class service; reference given. A. CALDWELL, 4004 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED man, in family; butler and cook; am a general all around houseman; understand the care of linens and flowers. JAMES, 3411 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE, GOOD cook, in private family; references; only kitchen. Address N 510, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUTler and houseman; German; first class city references. Address O 128, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO FIRST class Japanese butler and cook; good reference. Address O 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS housemans and butler; good cleaner; best references on request. Address P 501, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BUTLER AND valet; 1st class city ref. Swede. 24 Bellevue-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—VALET, THOR. FIRST class; speaks four languages. N 594, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS, competent married coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good worker, willing, industrious, and obliging; wife can cook; best of best city ref. Address P. ROSING, 4551 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, English, stylish driver, total abstainer, always willing and pleasant, am also good gardener, married, no family, highest references. Address N 282, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS coachman, married; city or country; can give best of references. Address 3029 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman and gardener; married; 35 years of age; willing and pleasant; no drinker; city or country; references. Address O 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION

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BARTON-ST., NEAR DIVISION AND LAKE SHORE-DR.—Elegant suite; single or en suite; bath; best surroundings; 10 min. to business district. Phone Superior 1,000.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS with board to couple or single gentleman; all conveniences; private family; 7 to 10 blocks from Loop. 1,000 Astor-pl.

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HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY and transient hotel; elegantly furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; elevator service; rates reasonable. Dearborn-st. and Lexington-pl.

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HOME OPEN—FIRST CLASS CHINOOTA CONtinent. Rate $4.50 per day. Chinoota, Pa.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, MODERN, ELECTRIC lights, steam heat, hot water; 10 min. from Loop. 3,000 Calumet-av. 4th fl.

TO RENT—FURNISHED EASTERLY FRONT room; bath; private family; no other roomers. 2,000 Calumet-av. 2d fl.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with board; private family; all conveniences. 2,000 Calumet-av. 2d fl.

TO RENT—A LADY LIKING ALONE WISHES to rent her elegantly furnished front room; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. walk to Loop. 2,000 Calumet-av. 3d fl.

TO RENT—2,201 BERKELEY-AV.—FLAT 3, 6 rooms, bath; all conveniences; rent $30. Apply janitor.

TO RENT—3054 PRAIRIE-AV., FURNISHED room; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. Phone Douglas 1,000.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM ON second floor; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS, EN suite or single; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for 2; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE FURNISHED rooms; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—3,000 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished front room; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—VERY NICE FRONT ROOM; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM; private family; all conveniences; 10 min. to Loop. 3,000 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS

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FOR SALE—ONLY HANDLE ROGERS PARK and Birchwood property; no office downtown. Carlson & Lindgren, everything for sale. GEO. C. MOORE, Greenleaf and Sheridan-road. Tel. R. C. 1313-1764; houses from $2,500 to $15,000.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK RESIDENCE; 7 rooms; with waterworks and hardwood floors throughout; newly decorated; bargain; very easy terms. FITZGERALD BROS., 620 First Nat. Bldg.

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FOR SALE—10 ROOM HOUSE; FURNACE heat; lot 50x200 ft.; shade; beautiful location; 3 blocks from L. W. and Evanston & C. electric sta. tions; bargain. Address Henry Feck, Lombard, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, MAGNOLIA-AV., NEAR Catalpa; immediate possession; splendid value for $5,100.

A. H. KINKAID & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE——HOMES——HOMES——HOMES Pretty homes, cozy homes, well built homes. Houses on easy payments, $1,650 to $5,000. Located where land is increasing in value daily. Investment to show you. Come and select a lot. We will build to suit you. HAENTZE & WHEELER Tribune Bldg. HOME BUILDERS. Branch office Milwaukee & Belmont-av. Open daily. Branch office, Bernard & Irving Park-blvd. Open Saturday and Sunday.

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FOR SALE—NO TAXES, NO SPECIAL ASSESSments; 70 feet by 170 feet, on Maple and Wisconsin-av., Oak Park; all improvements in; cement sidewalk, macadam street, water and gas, trees planted; 15 minute trains, with 5 cent rate from Madison-st. to station on Mich. L. and sullen loop. Owner's office, 613 Maple-st., always open. Telephone 141. According to location, $25 per front foot and upwards. A. J. FLITCRAFT.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN-ROAD, WAUKEGAN; the residence, large grounds, garden, fruit, orchard; overlooking the lake; cash and easy payments; no trade. JAMES G. SMITH, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT KENILWORTH—A MODERN house; tile bathroom, hardwood finish, hot water heat, 2 lots, price $7,500; price of house alone, $6,000. Address owner, P. O. Box 303, Kenilworth, Ill.

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WALTER DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND LOTS; rents. THOR H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st., or opp. Oak Park station Lake-st. "L."

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REAL ESTATE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—28,000 ACRES TIMBER LAND IN Southern Miss.; saw mill and two locomotives; $225,000. H. A. MARTIN, Ark.

FOR SALE—$1,600 TAKES 20 ACRES, NEAR city; house, barn, chicken house, stock, etc. DE COUDRES, 824 W. 63d-st. Phone Wentworth 34.

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WANTED—VACANT, IMPROVED OR FARM worth $14,000 FOR EQUITY IN FINE 6 FLAT BLDG. CHARLES H. HARRINGTON, 1 LA SALLE PARK AND ELEVATED STA. MTG. $12,000, 5½%. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 DEARBORN-ST.

WANTED—IMPROVED, VACANT, OR FARM lands for equity in six apartment building on N. W. elevated; rents, $2,500. Address J 588, Tribune office.

WANTED—WANT CLEAR IMPROVED OR ILL. or Iowa farms in exchange for modern new apartment building; state exact location; part brokerage allowed. W. H. BARRY, First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

WANTED—WE ARE QUICK CASH BUYERS for improved or vacant West Side property. E. SCHALLMANN & CO., 1204, 134 Washington.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR BARGAIN IN 2 or 3 flat brick. P. F. SCHULTZ, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, TWO OR THREE FLAT building; hurry up. C. B. TURNER, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE PAY CASH FOR IMPROVED South Side property. W. H. BOWERS & CO., 3507 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—CLOSE IN BARgain for spot cash investor. KOESTER & ZANDER, 69 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OR WILL sell or exchange the entire real estate, plant and good will of mfg. co. having good credit; invoice $6,000. Address O 316, Tribune office.

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JENNINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY. Room 1121, First National Bank Building. MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS ON BUILDING LOANS. CALUMET TRUST & SAVINGS BANK. S. W. STRAUSS & CO., 114 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON APPROVED Chicago real estate promptly made by the Massachusetts Savings Life Insurance Company. C. E. FIFIELD, Mgr., 136 Adams-st.

LOANS— Lowest rates. HENRY W. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Building.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY— Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans. E. G. PAULING, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. FRIEDLY & CO., 1st floor Stock Exchange.

WE'LL PAY YOUR INTEREST, TAXES, OR debts and take 2d mortgage on income property to secure advances. Loans made in 24 hours. U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1434 Unity Bldg.

$300 TO $2,500 ON VACANT OR IMPROVED city or suburban property; lowest rates. See me first. ARTHUR C. LUEDER, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates; building loans. W. C. KINNEY & CO., 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate at lowest rates. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

REYNOLDS & ROSE, 822 TRIBUNE BUILDING. Make loans on Chicago real estate at lowest rate.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 2 YEARS; 6% INTEREST; 4th good ended 2 room residence; no commission. Address O J 252, Tribune office.

A. C. TISDELLE, BANKER, 84 LA SALLE-ST. 1ST FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, $500 EACH; 6% SECURITY $250,000. $200,000 "SPECIAL FUND" TO LOAN, 4% AND up; no commission; first class mortgages bought. McKENNA, 922 Opera House Block.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-ST. Loans on city property best terms; no delay. We pass on security. Building loans a specialty.

WANTED—ON NEW BRICK AND STONE FLAT building, $4,000 loan for 4 or 5 years, 5½% interest; no agents. Address O A 235, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; LOW RET RATES; QUICK ACTION. ADAMS & FOSTER, 99 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURban real estate; repayment monthly. GOODWILLIE & ENGLISH, 84 Clark-st.

CALLISTUS S. ENNIS & CO., 134 MONROE-ST.— Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates. Mortgage for sale from $1,000 up.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in sums to suit. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. BUILDING LOANS. KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago improved real estate. FRED MILLER, s. e. cor. 5th-av. and Madison-st., Security Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST PREVAILing rates. Building loans wanted. No delays. ROMINSER & TONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—RAVE MONEY TO LOAN on small mortgages from $1,500 to $5,000. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate security. JOHN E. KNIGHT & CO., 99 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-ST.— loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass on security.

LOANS MADE ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates; building loans made. FRED MILLER, s. e. cor. 5th-av. and Madison-st., Security Bldg. HENRY W. HOWE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; lowest rates; prepayment privileges. GEO. A. ROSE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 1618.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS PROMPTLY made; easy terms. ¼ regular rates. Henry & Robinson, Chicago Opera House, 112 Clark-st., R. 504.

HART & FRANK, 97 WASHINGTON-ST., LOAN money on real estate and make building loans at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN— On city property at lowest rates; prompt service. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMP. LOWEST RATES. HENRY W. MADDEN & CO., 725 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$200 AND UPWARDS; LOWest rates. C. B. MOORE, 1206 Chamber of Com.

GEO. W. COBB & CO., 107 DEARBORN-ST.— Money to loan on mortgages at lowest rates.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,

Established 1865.

Room 1121, First National Bank Bldg. 119 Monroe-st.

Real estate loans of every kind and size made without delay at low rates and best terms.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION OR attorney's fees on Chicago real estate, with privilege of paying all or part of principal before maturity and stopping interest. Borrower sees payments credited on note and pays interest only on the balance due.

BUILDING LOANS made on short notice. Personal attention given to large and small borrowers.

THE COLONIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK (Formerly Rose & Co.), N. W. COR. LA SALLE and WASHINGTON-STS.

FIVE PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS UPON BRICK IMPROVEMENTS WITHOUT COMMISSION. FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT REAL ESTATE LOANS UPON OTHER IMPROVEMENTS WITHOUT COMMISSION. ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE RATES FOR BUILDING LOANS. WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO., 92 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN— On Chicago and improved suburban property. Lowest rates. Quick action, as we pass on security. Building loans. BAIRD & WARNER. 90 LA SALLE-ST.

SMALL LOANS FROM $200 TO $1,000 on vacant or improved city or suburban property at lowest rates. See me FIRST. ARTHUR C. LUEDER, 108 DEARBORN-ST.

Cochran & McClure 107 DEARBORN-ST.

Make loans on improved and vacant property; also building loans at lowest rates; quick service; prepayment privileges.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND CHOICE SUBURBAN real estate at lowest market rates. BUILDING LOANS MADE. PREPAYMENT PRIVILEGES. NO DELAY, as funds are upon security. SPECIAL FUND to loan on MODERN BRICK store and residence property in sums of $3,000 to $10,000 at 5 per cent. Liberal terms to BROKERS. QUINLAN & TYSON, 70 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY— FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. EXTRA HIGH GRADE, on new brick and stone homes, in the best residence streets of Chicago, amounts of $1,000 to $10,000. Send for list. JOHN P. MARSH & COMPANY, 1020 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WE HAVE $50,000 TO LOAN AT 4½ TO 6 PER CENT.—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, also AUSTIN, OAK PARK AND EVANSTON. LOANS MADE PROMPTLY. NO DELAYS. SPECIAL ATTENTION to BUILDING LOANS. Small 5's and 6 per cent mortgages for sale. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

H. O. STONE & CO.,

10 phones, all Main 339. 206 La Salle-st. NO COMMISSION. NO DELAY. LOANS ON CHICAGO and suburban real estate; lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN— Special attention to builders. Call and get our terms. MADDUX, EDMANN & McCORTNEY, 402 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY from 4 to 6 per cent, according to amount of security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE— 3260 Rhodes-av.; fine 11 room brick and stone dwelling, steam heat, with large brick barn; steam heat; $53.33 per month. 338 West 61st-st., large 9 room frame dwelling, steam heat, $30. 7722 Normal-av., 8 room stone front dwelling, all improvements, $30. 7839 Stewart-av., nice 8 room stone front dwelling, $25. 6508 Woodlawn-av., fine large 8 room brick dwelling, $30. 6116 Washington-av., large frame 9 room dwelling, $35. 522 West 57th-st., nice frame 7 room cottage, $10. REYNOLDS & ROSE, 822 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—4202-4 CALUMET-AV., 2 STORY stone front, containing 11 rooms; finished in hardwood; furnace heat; will decorate to suit tenant; open for inspection.

5406 Wabash-av., 2 story brick, containing 10 rooms and bath; furnace heat; hardwood floors; large 2 story brick barn in rear; rental $60. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 39th and State-sts., 51st-st. and Prairie-av.

Offices open evenings.

TO RENT— 4136 Michigan-av., 14 rooms, stable.....$150 3821 Forest-av., 10 rooms.....50 3947 Prairie-av., 8 rooms.....35 6065 Madison-st., 8 rooms.....30 5650 Monroe-av., 8 rooms.....35 ILLINOIS & TRUST SAVINGS BANK, La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT— Well furnished, modern house, three stories, with billiard room; excellent neighborhood; convenient shopping and marketing; transportation by trolley, elevated, etc. If Mr. Cecil Lowell, who lived there 30th-st.; quick possession. Will rent during absence from city for several months. Telephone 688 Harrison, or address J 518, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4119 BERKELEY-AV. VERY DEsirable 7 room house, convenient to 111. Cent. R. R.; $27.50. 6363 Perry-av., Englewood, elegant 10 room house; fine location; spacious grounds, good transportation; will decorate to suit; $40. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GRAND-BLVD., NEW DETACHED house, furnished or unfurnished, 12 rooms; one of the finest homes on boulevard. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 3905 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. Doug. 704 and 705.

TO RENT — 970 JACKSON-BLVD. — 8 ROOMS, modern house; hardwood floors; will put in 1st class condition for good tenant; $40 a month. P. E. GOOD & CO., 800 and 1500 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 MODERN HOUSES; FURNACES; 613 W. 67th-st.; 7 rooms; $32.50. 733 W. 63d-pl., 11 rooms; $30. JOHN REGNOLD, 6312 Lowe-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2637 MICHIGAN-AV., HOT water heat, etc.; barn, 6 stalls; house, $100; barn, $15. G. M. O'CONNELL, 912 Ashland Block. Tel. Central 48. Hyde Park 3276.

TO RENT—3621 LAKE-AV., 12 R., STEAM H. house; hardwood parlor floors; 2 bathrooms; near L. C. sta.; fine view of lake. Apply 3622 Lake-av.

TO RENT—4409 BERKELEY-AV., MODERN 10 room residence; hardwood floors and trim; $50. JOHN P. SCHLEIT, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 36 GROVELEIGH PARK—BROWN stone residence, 12 rooms; thoroughly modern. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 2014 MICHIGAN-AV., to a private family only. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 135 Adams-st.

TO RENT—3655 GRAND-BLVD., 11 ROOM MODern residence, hardwood floors; rental $60. JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, 9 ROOM FURNISHED house; Prairie-av., near 29th; low rent to desirable tenant. Address N 385, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3601 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN STONE front; open plumbing; hardwood floors; will decorate to suit tenant. Key at 3606.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9 R. HOUSE, $18 mo.; large yard; steam heat; free city water; quick transportation. 8721 Emerald-av.

TO RENT—3840 VINCENNES-AV.—NINE ROOM modern house; vacant; open; $30.

TO RENT—8 ROOM HOUSE; 2 BATHS. 2933 Prairie-av.; furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—HOUSE, PARK-ROW, SUITABLE for small hotel. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A MODERN 4 ROOM COTTAGE; good transports. 7620 South Edbrooke-av.

TO RENT—3404 VERNON-AV., 8 ROOM HOUSE; decorate to suit; $35. E. A. Beach, 57 Bryant-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 8 ROOM HOUSE, SIX months, from May 1; adults. 4163 Berkeley-av.

West Side.

TO RENT— 671 West Adams-st., fine large 9 room semi-detached frame dwelling, $30. REYNOLDS & ROSE, 822 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—918 WARREN-AV., MODERN NINE room brick house; furnace heat; rental, $40. JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—453-457 WARREN-AV., MODERN 7 room residence; furnace; price $20; possession May 1. JOHN A. STINSON, 1449 Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF NICELY FURNISHED house to adults; owner to retain balance; Warren-av., near Paulina. P 605, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEW 7 ROOM HOUSES, FURNACE; all improvements, hot water, ready to occupy; $30 per month. NELSON & LEWIN, 3067 Evanston-av., near Devon-av.

TO RENT—555 DEARBORN-AV., FINE 12 ROOM brown stone front house, with stable, in good order; owner's home. MRS. E. W. CASE, 20, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 8 LARGE LIGHT rooms; furnace heat; latest improvements. 609 Ainslie-st., Ravenswood.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 1600 MELROSE-ST., NR. N. W. L. Belmont-av. sta.; 7 rs. and bath.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER—FURNISHED 9 R. mod. residence, Wilmette. S 213, Tribune office.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—SYLVAN BEACH, WHITE LAKE, Mich.; nine rooms, bath; finely furnished. FRED D. HILLS, 243 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LAKE GENEVA—LARGE AND ELEgantly furnished house; 10 acres; 500 feet lake front; choice location, near golf grounds; with or without steamer; vegetable and flower garden; modern conveniences; lodge, barn, etc.; rent low. JOHN JOHNSTON, 80 La Salle-st. Main 4567.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN, 6 ROOMS, NEATLY furnished; piano; near Grand-blvd. 536 46th-pl.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY—6 R. FLATS; SUNshiny, well arranged; easy prices; steam, etc.

TO RENT—39 E. 29TH-PL., 2D FLAT, 6 NICE light rooms; bath; without heat.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT— DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.

	Per month.
Flat 4—6005 Ellis-av., 7 rooms	$22.50
Flat 3—6026 Ellis-av., 7 rooms	25.00
Flat 2—6030 Ellis-av., 8 rooms	35.00
Flat 4—6033 Ellis-av., 8 rooms	35.00
Flat 2—6053 Ellis-av., 7 rooms	30.00
Flat 3—5827 Kimbark-av., 8 rooms	37.50
Flat 2—5829 Jackson-av., 8 rooms	32.50
Flat 2—5828 Ingleside-av., 7 rooms	27.00
Flat 2—6015 Kimbark-av., 5 rooms	27.50

WALLACE HECKMAN, Agent. Tel. Hyde Park 426. 5700 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST.

4060 Michigan-av., 3d floor, 8 large, sunny rooms; $65.
3534 Indiana-av., 3d floor, 7 light rooms; $36.
4521 St. Lawrence-av., first floor, 5 rooms; $25.
4305 Berkeley-av., 7 rooms; $24.
5419 Kimbark-av., 3d floor, 7 light rooms; $25.
1518-20 Wabash-av., 5 rooms; $20 and $22.50.
4711-53 CALUMET-AV., A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS, 7 ROOMS; $33 to $45. BEST FLATS IN THE CITY AT THESE PRICES. AGENT AT BLDG., 4730 CALUMET-AV.

To Rent— 305-7-9 and 11 East 45th-st.

Near Drexel Boulevard. Handsome apartments of 7 and 8 rooms. Two bathrooms in each flat. Rentals $50.00 per mo. and upward. Apply to attendant at building or to J. WORTHINGTON, S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts., Care Chicago Savings Bank.

TO RENT— 173 E. 47th-st.,

Beautiful 8 room apartment; large rooms, all outside windows; various hardwoods; tile bath and bath facilities for servants; private porch; large yard; CALUMET 2000th.

EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., 701 First National Bank Bldg.

TO RENT— 6 and 7 Rooms, $25.

The Greenwood Bldg., 453-4t., between Greenwood and Berkeley-avs. 6-7-8 rooms, steam heat, hot water, large rear porches, gas ranges; put all flats in first class condition; 2 blocks from I. C. station; especially convenient for Stockyards men. Nothing like it on the South Side for the rentals. Keys at our office in bldg.

To Rent—Drexel Boulevard.

4452-54-56 and 58 Drexel Boulevard. Corner of 45th-st. Elegant new apartments of 9 and 10 rooms. Rentals from $60 per month and upward. Apply to attendant at building or to J. WORTHINGTON, S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts., Care Chicago Savings Bank.

TO RENT—4740-2 MADISON-AV.; 7 and 8 room apartments; large living and dining rooms; interior finish in quarter sawed hardwoods; decorations are handsome; thoroughly well constructed building; prices, $55 to $70. F. L. WARE, 4740 Madison-av. Tel. Drexel 1251.

TO RENT— 7218 W. Monroe-st. 6½-pl., 7 room brick flat, $16. 7739 Stewart-av., 2d flat, $14. REYNOLDS & ROSE, 822 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—6132 KIMBARK-AV., ELEGANT 2D floor, 9 room apt.; large colonial porch, 2 baths, separate lavatories; all outside; light; fine decorations.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. ELLIS-AV. AND 43D-pl., modern 4 and 7 room apartments; rents, $26 to $37.50 a month. JAMES A. McLANE & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5609 DREXEL-AV., STRICTLY MODern 7 rooms; steam heat, marble baths; all light; 2 blocks from university; 2 blocks from Washington Park; 1 block from street car; $35.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT WITH EIGHT rooms; electric light, hot and cold water; Drexel boulevard; must be seen to be appreciated; 6 months June 15th. Address O 525, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST COR. 62D-PL. AND Madison-av.; beautiful 4 room flat, with all modern improvements. Janitor or Penny Savings Bank, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4730-43 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT 6 room flats, thoroughly modern and light; rent $40 to $45; will decorate to suit. J. M. WING & NEWMAN, 434 and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—NEW HIGH GRADE 7 ROOM FLAT, all outside rooms; beautifully decorated; within block of L station; $45. 5418 Prairie-av. See janitor.

TO RENT—4228 INDIANA-AV., 9 ROOM FLAT, steam heat, hardwood floors, newly decorated; special inducement to good tenant. Price $40. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

TO RENT—$17—STEAM HEATED FLAT, 3 rooms and bath, gas range, 4924 43d-st. Hyde Park; three blocks I. C. express trains; $40. Phone 3654 Gray.

TO RENT—THE ANGELUS, 35TH AND WAbash, 3 to 7 room flats, $25 to $40, unfurnished; completely refurnished, $35 to $60.

E. H. ARMBRACHT, 727 Postal Tel. Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 4 ROOM APARTMENT, Hyde Park; three blocks I. C. express trains; $40. Phone 3654 Gray.

TO RENT—THE ANGELUS, 35TH AND WAbash, 3 to 7 room flats, $25 to $40, unfurnished; completely refurnished, $35 to $60.

E. H. ARMBRACHT, 727 Postal Tel. Bldg.

TO RENT—PARK GATE BUILDING, 63D AND Jackson Park; 1 and 3 room flats; decorated; steam, elevator, phone; all outside rooms.

TO RENT—LENOX FLAT, 4 ROOMS, $18; steam, hot water, bathroom, range, near I. C. Ry. Office 3237 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, $10 AND UP; HOUSES, $25 to $200. Also bargains for sale. Call on E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—"PALO ALTO," S. E. COR. 23D AND State; 3 room apartments, first class. Agent's office, 174 23d.

TO RENT — FIRST FLAT, 7 ROOMS AND ALcove; modern; heat, hot water, janitor; all conveniences. 5620 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS, 2829 Calumet-av.; 6 rooms, steam heat, gas range; adults; 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $12 to $20 a month.

TO RENT—MODERN, LIGHT, 8 ROOM STONE front flat, 4323 Lake-av., near I. C. station; open; great bargain; $40. Tel. Normal 1922.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D 6 ROOM FLATS; RENT on account of Hyde Park High School; outside light; large yard. Call 3d flat, 4149 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $15 MONTH; 4 ROOMS, $20. 1533 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOM MODERN FLAT; 5736 Drexel-av.; price $35. Inquire 1st flat.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, $25, AND $38; steam, hot water, elevator, etc. 3105 Calumet

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN." 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 2 and 3 rooms, housekeeping.

TO RENT—4542 INDIANA-AV., 7 AND 8 ROOM apartments, strictly modern.

TO RENT—4456 COTTAGE GROVE, 5-5-6 ROOM flats, $17 to $30. All light and clean.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARKVIEW APARTMENTS, 1035 W. North-av., 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric light; one block from Humboldt-blvd. elevated station; 4 and 5 room apartments, 2534 Potomac-av.; steam, hot water, gas ranges. Apply janitors. Tel. West 1354.

TO RENT—1378 W. CONGRESS-ST., 1ST FLAT of 6 rooms, in 2 story brick building; rent $12. 228 North Western-av., flat of 5 rooms, $7. REYNOLDS & ROSE, 822 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH STEAM HEAT AND hot water; 5, 6, 8, and 9 rooms; $30, $35, and $40. Apply at janitor's residence, rear of 353 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—MODERN 6 ROOM FLAT; STEAM heat, hot water 811 year; janitor service; corner. 1383 W. Congress-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, 14 AND 28 Stanley terrace, near Jackson-blvd. Janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS, HOUSES, COTTAGES. SEE our printed list, largest on West Side. J. M. WING & NEWMAN, 434 and Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—437 TO 451 THOMAS-ST., JUST WEST of Campbell-av., five new 5 room flats. HEILE & SON, 112 Dearborn-st., R. 600.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, hot water; location the finest in Austin; $37. See them. 432 N. Pine-av.

TO RENT—NEW 7 ROOM FLATS, N. E. COR. 19th-st. and Hamlin-av.

TO RENT—729 DOUGLAS-BLVD., NEAR 12TH-st., flat 9 rooms; all modern improvements.

TO RENT — 8 ROOM, NEWLY DECORATED throughout. 1372 Washington-blvd., 1st floor.

TO RENT—1238 W. VAN BUREN-ST., $20; SIX large, light rooms; modern; open.

TO RENT—CALIFORNIA-AV. AND LAKE-ST., 4 and 5 room flats, $22.50, $26; steam heat.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOM FURNISHED FLAT; steam heat, hot water; 593 La Salle-av.; rent $28; possession May 1.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE," N. E. COR. LA SALLE-AV. AND ELM-ST., MODERN 7 AND 8 ROOM APTS., $40 AND $60. APPLY JANITOR.

TO RENT—$35; 7 ROOM 2D FLAT; MODERN; choice neighborhood; 1 blk. from pk. 335 Hampden-ct.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT, 8 ROOM STEAM heated flat, 307 Hamilton-st. Inquire 1825 Arlington-place.

TO RENT—UNEXPIRED LEASE, ON ACCOUNT of removal from city; furnished light 7 r. flat; E. Division. Address P 816, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW CORNER FLAT, 6 LARGE light rooms; furnace heat; $34. 1504 N. Lincoln-st., near depot and car line; $22.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND ALCOVE; HARDwood floors; bath; steam heat optional. 518 E. Fullerton-av.; 1 block s. of 4th station.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED 489 Dearborn-av. Modern 9 room, steam heated apartment. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—2267 HERMITAGE, corner 4 room flat, $25; inside, 4 room, $22. W. G. STOUGHTON, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LESSING, SURF AND EVANSTON-av., 5 r. flat; cold storage, ice, electric light furnished; $40 per mo. Inquire J1.

TO RENT—1348 LELAND, COR. KENMORE, cozy 4 room apartment. $27.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 5 ROOMS, STEAM heated, $24. 176 Seminary-av.

TO RENT — 637 FULLERTON-BLVD., NEAR Park; 2d floor, 8 rooms; hot water heat; modern.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT— Special Inducements This Week, 5 to 7 Rooms,

2 blocks from N. W. Elevated, Sheridan-road express station. 17 minutes to Loop. 2 blocks from lake. Cor. Evanston-av. and Edgecomb-place; apartments furnished in latest styles; completely modern; 2 bath rooms in the larger ones; rentals $27.50 up.

Agent on premises at all times. Telephone Irving 878.

KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO. 110 Dearborn-st. Telephone Central 5151.

TO RENT. THE SHERIDAN TO RENT.

576-582 La Salle-av. Two 9 room apartments, $50 and $42.50; immediate possession. Four May 1st, 6 room apartments, $40 and $45; all conveniences.

GODFREY SCHMID & CO., 167 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 4297.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FIVE ROOM apartment; new building; electric light; telephone; May 1st to 15th; adults; party who will pay rent of apartment; no charge for use of furniture. 710 La Salle-av., 3d flat, Sec. L. F. H. Frisk.

TO RENT—1319-21 LELAND-AV., CORNER OF Kenmore-av., desirable, modern 5 room flats; $30 to $32.50.

55 Lincoln-av., very pleasant 5 room apartments, one block from Lincoln Park.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 5 ROOM APARTMENT; mahogany finish; strictly modern; overlooking Lincoln Park; south front; boulevard pavement; choice locality; one block from Ft. Clark-st. car, Navajo Bldg. 1068-1070 Deming-pl. See janitor, or telephone 2888 Central.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE EIGHT ROOM apartment in The Walton, Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT — STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, six rooms and bath; gas ranges, refrigerators, and all modern conveniences; just south of the Plaza; rental $25 and $28. Apply on premises, 620-630 N. Clark-st., or Suite 21-26, 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—POSSESSION NOW OR BEFORE May 1, n. w. cor. Wells and Hill-sts., 2, 5, and 6 room flats; steam heat, hot water, etc.; rent $10 to $35. Janitor on premises, or 1 block s. of 43d station. THEODOR W. BUHMANN, 1261 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—UNUSUALLY FINE APARTMENTS; handsome, detached buildings; abundance of light and air permanently insured; liberal indements. 2097 and 2105 Kenmore-av. H. ABBOTT, 125 La Salle-st. Phone Main 1874.

TO RENT—TWO SEVEN ROOM FLATS WITH bath; every room light; 576 Wells-st.; two blocks from Lincoln Park. Inquire in office, 578 N. Clark-st. Will decorate to suit tenant.

TO RENT—545 DEARBORN-AV., FIRST OR third flat, $40 each; every desirable, with all conveniences. See janitor at building, or JOSEPH H. FITCH, Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT IN 2 STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, latest improvements; rent moderate. 1928 Wrightwood-av., and one-half blocks to Wilson-av. station N. W. "L."

TO RENT—25 ELAINE-PL., BET. ROSCOE AND Cornelia, block west of Evanston-av.; the best 4 room, 3 flats in the city; only 1 in the block from N. W. "L." Penny Savings Bank, 95 Washington.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, FURNACE heat, 1 block terminus N. W. L. Wells-av., $22.50 and $25. Call and see them. CARPENTER, 2d flat, 157 Winthrop-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THE OAKLAND—OAK PARK, AUSTin and So. Blvd.; new 5 and 6 room apartments, fireproof; all conveniences, steam heat, hot water, hardwood throughout, mantels, and concrete floor in kitchen, etc. See janitor, or Pennsylvania Ave. sta., C. & N. W. Ry. sta., Lake-st. elev.; rents $34, $36, $38. See janitor, or 1st flat, 107, same bldg.

TO RENT — AT EVANSTON — 6 R. MODERN apartment, near university, lake, depot, electric; 2 flights; $24. 614 Clark-st., Evanston; $42.50-$40.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5 AND 6 R. APARTMENTS in new bldg., 220 S. Willow-av., Austin; s. h., h. w., janitor service. Apply top flat on premises.

TO RENT—STORES

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN ROADS.

*Daily. §Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. ‖Ex. Monday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—N. Y. C. & H. R. AND R. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St., Auditorium and Great Northern Hotels, Palmer House, and stations 22nd St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St. November 27, 1904. Lv. Chicago Ar. Chicago

	Lv. Chicago	Ar. Chicago
Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Detroit, St. Thomas, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, New York, Boston, and Eastern Pts.	* 10.30 am ‡x 2.00 pm ‡x 5.00 pm ‖x11.55 pm	‡x 7.50 am ‡x 8.00 am * 6.30 pm * 2.15 pm
(Trains marked "x" pass Niagara Falls.)		
Detroit Night Express	* 10.00 pm	* 7.00 am
Kalamazoo and Intermediate	* 3.00 pm	* 10.10 pm
Detroit and Main Line points	† 4.45 am	† 4.40 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 3.35 pm	† 11.10 am
Lansing, Owosso, Saginaw, Bay City, and Saginaw Division points	† 10.30 am † 10.00 pm † 11.35 pm	† 7.50 am † 4.30 pm † 9.30 pm
Cassopolis, Three Rivers & Air Line Division points	† 4.45 pm † 3.00 pm	† 11.10 am † 6.40 pm
Jackson and Air Line Div. Points		† 9.55 pm
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.		
Grand Rapids, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinaw	† 4.45 am † 5.15 pm ‖11.55 pm	* 7.50 am † 12.55 pm
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	† 4.45 am † 1.15 pm ‖11.55 pm	† 4.40 pm * 7.30 am

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO UNION Passenger station, Adams, Canal and Madison sts. Ticket offices at station and at 248 S. Clark st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance	† 1:30 am	* 7:30 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:30 pm
Columbus, Balto., and Wash	*10:00 am	*5:30 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:05 am	*5:00 pm
The Manhattan Limited	* 1:00 pm	*4:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	* 1:00 pm	*4:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 1:00 pm	*4:00 pm
Pittsburg, Balto., and Wash	* 2:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 2:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	* 6:00 pm	*8:25 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 6:00 pm	*8:25 am
Pa. Youngstown & N. Castle	* 7:30 pm	*7:35 am
Columbus, Pgh., and the east	* 9:00 pm	*7:35 am
Cincinnati and Dayton	* 9:40 pm	*7:10 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:10 am
Pittsburg and the east	*11:45 pm	*7:35 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and R. & A. Rys.—La Salle-st. station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Chicago, Albany, New York, New York and Boston Exp'ss	*10:30 am	*7:50 pm
20th Century Limited	*2:30 pm	*9:45 am
New England Express	*3:00 pm	*12:10 pm
Buffalo and the East	* 3:15 pm	* 3:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	*4:00 pm	*10:05 am
Cincinnati Accommodation	* 5:35 pm	* 9:35 am
Cleveland	* 8:30 pm	*7:10 am

Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Charleston, W. Va., New York

	*10:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Buffalo and Boston	*8:00 am	

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM — DEARBORN Station. Phone Har. 7500. City Ticket Office, corner Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1760. All trains stop at 67th-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Philadelphia	*11:05 am	*7:20 am
via Niagara Falls, the Grand Trunk and Valley route	* 3:15 pm	*9:10 pm
Toronto, Montreal, Portland	* 3:02 pm	*7:30 am
Boston. Nia. Falls, Buffalo	*11:05 pm	*7:20 am
Detroit and Mt. Clemens	* 8:15 pm	*9:10 pm
Saginaw and Bay City	* 8:15 pm	*9:10 pm
Local, Michigan stations	† 8:02 am	†7:00 pm
Local, Canadian and Export	† 4:10 pm	†9:20 am
Local, Valparaiso	* 4:02 pm	*9:30 am

PERE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 206 S. Clark-st. Ticket offices at Auditorium Annex, Grand Pacific, Great Northern, Palmer & Sherman Houses. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union Sta.), Grand Crossing, & South Chicago (Pennsylvania station).

Grand Rapids and Northern	Leave.	Arrive.
Michigan	† 7:50 a.m.	† 1:15 p.m.
Grand Rapids Flyer	†12:00 m.	† 5:00 p.m.
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:40 p.m.	†10:55 p.m.
Grand Rapids & Mich Express	*11:55 p.m.	*6:55 a.m.

Parlor and Cafe Cars in all day trains. Sleeping Car through to Grand Rapids and Muskegon in night express, open at 9:00 p.m.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Phone Har. 1297.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indiana and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 3:55 pm
Indiana and Louisville	* 3:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Indiana and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Lafayette	† 3:00 pm	† 1:25 am
French Lick Express	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Lafayette	†12:00 n'n	†10:00 pm
Lafayette	†11:30 pm	†10:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, 63d-sts. Ticket offices, 226 Clark and Auditorium. Phone Har. 7500.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:30 pm
Logansport	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Logansport	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Lafayette	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Crawfordsville and Terre Haute	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:59 pm	*7:10 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R.—La Salle-st. station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	*10:30 am	*9:15 pm
New York Express	* 3:30 pm	* 3:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:40 am

Ticket office, 111 Adams-st. Phone Central 2057.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bu; spot weak. No. 2 red, 90¾c, nominal, elevator; f.o.b. 2 red, 91⅝c, f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 96¾c, f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 96¾c, f. o. b., afloat. A weak undertone existed in wheat all the forenoon, causing a drop of over 1c in the new crops. Last prices were 1¼@1½c net lower; May closed 90c, July closed 87c, September closed 83c. Corn—Receipts, 61,275 bu; exports, 110,787 bu. Spot easy. No. 2, 56c, nominal, elevator, and 57½c f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 yellow, 62½c; No. 2 white, 52½c. Option market had a sharp break, closing ⅝@⅞c net lower. May closed 51¾c, July closed 51¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 30,000 bu; exports, 1,856 bu. Spot barely steady. Mixed, 29@32 lbs, 34½@35c. Option market was dull.

Cotton seed oil—Barely steady. Prime crude nominal; do yellow, 29½@30c.

Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c. Refined sugar quiet.

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c; mild steady; Cordova, 10@13c. Futures opened steady at an advance of 10 points on May and 5 points higher on other options. The close was steady at an advance of 5 points on May and unchanged on other months. Sales, 43,750 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
May	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.94
July	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.75
September	7.00	7.05	6.95	6.95	6.95
October	7.05	7.10	7.05	7.05	7.05
December	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20	7.25

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 7.85c; middling gulf, 8.10c. Futures opened firm and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
April				7.44	7.31
May	7.42	7.55	7.42	7.48	7.37
June	7.39	7.52	7.40	7.47	7.36
July	7.37	7.47	7.36	7.41	7.33
August	7.44	7.49	7.41	7.44	7.37
September	7.50	7.53	7.47	7.53	7.42
October	7.57	7.60	7.54	7.57	7.51

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices 4 points higher. American middling, fair, 4.66d; good middling, 4.36d; middling, 4.26d; low middling, 4.04d; good ordinary, 3.86d; ordinary, 3.70d. Sales, 7,000 bales, including 6,000 American. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 12,800 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 29.—Wheat—May closed 94⅝c; July, 92½c; September, 80¾@80¾c. The cash market was quite active. Close: On track, No. 1 hard, 98¾c; No. 1 northern, 96¾c; No. 2 northern, 93¼@94¼c; No. 3 wheat, 85¼@89¼c. Flour—Firm; patents, $5.00@5.10; first clears, $4.00@4.10. Flax—The market holds steady. Closing prices were $1.39¾. Bran in bulk, $12.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 87¼@92¼c; track, 96c; May, 85¼c; July, 78¼c. Corn—Weak; No. 2, cash, 46c; track, 47¼@48c; May, 45⅝@45¾c; July, 45c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 25c; track, 28½c; May, 27½c; July, 27½c. Lead—Steady; $4.50. Spelter—Lower; $5.65.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29.—Close: Wheat—Lower; May, 79¼c; July, 72¾c; September, 70¾c. Cash No. 2 hard, 88@89c. Corn—Lower; May, 43⅝c; July, 43¾c; September, 42¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 44½@45c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 81 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., April 29.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, 90¾c; on track, No. 1 northern, 90¾c; May, 90¼c; July, 90¾c; September, 89c. Oats—To arrive and on track, 28½c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,134 bu. Shipments, 449,963 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 29.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, 97½c; No. 2 northern, 93@95c; July, 86¾ asked. Oats—Easy; standard, 30¼@31¼c. Corn—Easy; No. 3, 45¼@46c; May, 45¾@45¾c.

PEORIA, Ill., April 29.—Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 46c; no grade, 44c. Oats—Unchanged; No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 4 white, 28½c.

TOLEDO, O., April 29.—Cloverseed—Cash, $8.00; April, $8.00; October, $5.77½ bid; prime alsike, $7.50; prime timothy, $1.42½.

Foreign Produce Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Wheat—Spot, dull; No. 1 California, 6s 8½d; futures, quiet; May, 6s 5⅝d; July 6s 6d; September, 6s 4¾d. Corn—Spot, quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 2d; American mixed, old, 4s 10½d; futures, quiet; May, 4s 2d; July, 4s 2¾d.

Naval Stores.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 29.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29.—Turpentine, steady, 46c. Rosin—Firm. Quote: A, B, C, $2.87½; D, $2.92½; E, $3.02½; F, $3.07½; G, $3.12½; H, $3.30; I, $3.40; K, $3.70; M, $3.75; N, $3.80; W G, $3.85; W W, $4.05@4.15.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Resin—Steady; strained, common to good, $3.25. Turpentine—Steady; 60 @60½c.

PRICES SEEK NEW LEVEL.

REACTION IN MARKET CALLS ATTENTION TO CONDITIONS.

Rumored Deals on Which Advance Was Based Fail to Be Carried Through—Immediate Trend Seems to Depend on State of Mind of Few Leading Interests in Wall Street—Coming Union Pacific Meeting Will Furnish a Key.

Market conditions remained unsettled throughout the week just closed. The present finds the situation unchanged. To know the probable course of the market would mean to know the state of mind of a few of the leading interests in Wall street. It may be doubted whether any one just at this time can forecast the outcome, and until that can be done there can be no certainty as to the course of prices.

However, in a general way the reaction has brought to the attention of the market interests the fact that stocks are high, that they have been advanced on rumors of deals, which deals have failed to materialize. That being true the motive for advancing the market no longer exists, and the reason for such high prices no longer exists. It may be expected reasonably, then, that prices should seek a new level.

There is according to all reports an important pool in the steel stocks, there are probably pools in other issues. The steel pool has been able to hold prices well. The earnings of the new company promise to be unusually large, and this has been of material assistance in maintaining quotations. It is a question of how long the influence of Steel and a few other stocks will be sufficient to aid price levels of issues in which such favorable conditions do not exist.

Union Pacific Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific stockholders should furnish every one with a key to the situation as it may then exist. If the shareholders authorize the $100,000,000 preferred stock it will be taken to mean that Mr. Harriman, failing to reach an agreement with opposing interests, has decided to prosecute his plans. He told a Chicago capitalist a short time ago that he intended to employ $30,000,000 of the issue to pay for Atchison stock purchased some time ago. What he intended doing with the other $70,000,000 he declined to say. Meanwhile, the plans for building the Western Pacific by Gould continue. Second surveys are being made and $50,000,000 of bonds to prosecute the work have been provided for.

The money market has grown easier. Deposits in Chicago have increased and a minimum rate of 4 per cent is no longer maintained. Money in New York is also easy and deposits recently have increased and has also cash. There is nothing to be said against the business outlook. The Chicago strike and its outcome are matters of speculation.

The Bank Statement.

The New York bank statement Saturday was if anything favorable to an easy money market, with an increase in cash of $3,857,200. Deposits decreased something over $5,000,000, but the loss was inconsequential. There was a decrease in loans of $9,392,800, which seems small in view of the continued liquidation in the market. The excess reserve made a good gain of $5,217,200. The figures follow:

Reserve increased	$5,217,200
Loans decreased	9,392,800
Specie increased	1,556,200
Legals increased	2,259,000
Deposits decreased	5,400,000
Circulation decreased	284,000

	April 29, 1905.	April 30, 1904.	May 2, 1903.
Cap. & sur.	$ 253,629,200	$ 240,781,700	$239,004,000
Loans	1,197,902,100	1,049,636,800	914,079,000
Deposits	1,146,528,600	1,114,637,800	905,760,200
Circulation	44,155,200	45,336,000	43,388,000
Specie	217,715,100	235,196,500	167,488,300
Legals	85,582,300	76,589,700	70,183,600
Res. held	$ 303,297,400	$ 311,786,200	$237,671,900
Res. req.	286,632,150	278,591,950	226,440,050
Sur. res.	$ 16,665,250	$ 33,144,250	$ 11,181,850

Bank Stock Market.

The weakness in New York stocks operated to make a dull market for local bank stocks. There was a slight easing of prices. But the stocks of all the important banks seem too high. It is true though that the shares are justly in favor, because of the generally excellent condition of the banks. There is no sort of speculation being indulged in either in financing questionable propositions or in bond purchases. The only institution about which there has been any distrust for years has gone into liquidation, and even it has paid its shareholders all they originally put in and 8 per cent additional. The following quotations are furnished by King, Hodenpyl & Co.:

Name.	Bid.	Asked.	Val.
*American Trust and Sav. bank	270	280	160
*Bankers' National bank	250	260	154
Calumet National bank	150		120
*Central Trust Co. of Illinois	178	180	143
Chicago City bank	170		171
*Chicago National bank	385	400	240
Chicago Savings bank	165		113
Colonial Trust and Savings bank	190		120
*Commercial National bank	360	367	180
*Continental National bank	620	623	144
*Corn Exchange National bank	210	214	116
Drexel State bank	125	135	106
*Drovers' Deposit National bank	195	205	140
Drovers' Trust and Savings bank	165	168	120
*Equitable Trust company	180		
*Federal Trust and Savings bank	192	195	142
*First National bank	400	402	207
First Nat. Bank of Englewood	200		
*Fort Dearborn National bank	194		160
Hamilton National bank	160	165	125
*Hibernian Banking association	200	210	206
Home Savings bank	350	247	
*Illinois Trust and Savings bank	600	610	255
Jackson Trust and Savings bank	170	175	100
Manufacturers' bank	105	110	106
*Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.	388	395	219
Metropolitan Trust and Sav. bank	140	151	100
Milwaukee Avenue State bank	160	200	
*National Bank of the Republic	188	195	147
*National Live Stock bank	200	210	120
*Northern Trust company	525	550	368
Oakland National bank	225		109
People's Trust and Savings bank	150		
*Prairie State bank	175		126
Pullman Loan and Savings bank	200	165	182
Royal Trust company	160		
South Chicago Savings bank	110	115	
*State Bank of Chicago	250	266	160
Stockyards Savings bank	165		134
Union Stockyards State bank	105	120	
*Union Trust company	200		163
*Western Trust and Savings bank	150		117
Prairie National bank			102

*Listed on Chicago stock exchange.

Wholesale Situation Reviewed.

Wholesale and retail markets were affected the latter part of last week by the teamsters' strike, indirectly at first, and the distribution of merchandise actually restricted the last two days. However, business was fully as good as last year, and a good deal of reordering was going on. There was a letup in the buying of a few lines of dry goods, but as a whole the market was more active than usual at this time. Cotton goods held firm the fore part of the week in spite of the reduction in prices of raw material, and the recovery in cotton the latter part of the week confirmed the stability of prices. Cotton mills had good orders.

A feature of the dry goods trade this spring has been the small number of sales of old stocks, few houses having to resort to that to dispose of their stock. Men's furnishings and shoes were selling well. Building operations showed further growth, and as a consequence lumber and building materials were active. Prices of white pine in cargo lots are $1.00@2.50 higher than last fall. Car builders were after yellow pine, and hard woods were strong, particularly oaks. In paints and oils trade was much more active than usual so early in the spring.

Pig Iron Not So Strong.

Demand for steel and pig iron was less active last week, particularly for the latter, but consumption was showing no decrease, and the lull was not taken as an unfavorable indication. "The absence of buyers," says the Iron and Machinery World, "is traceable to some extent to the unconfirmed report that southern iron has weakened. Old material, however, is weak, prices declining again this week from 50c to a dollar per ton. The heaviness of scrap is induced by the desire of holders to unload their property and to the reluctance of consumers to buy on a falling market. Iron bars are also slightly lower in their current values. This change is attributable to the decline in scrap and is to be regarded with favor by that branch of the producing trade, inasmuch as the new and lower prices attained give to iron bars their accustomed differential under steel bars. There is another side to the market. Car builders are figuring on at least 7,000 cars and the inquiries for the material for these cars are in the market. There have been in the Chicago territory large purchases of plates, structural material, and steel bars, nearly 40,000 tons having been thus sold this week. The jobbing trade is looking up, whereas two weeks ago there seemed among the smaller iron merchants to be some indications of slowness of trade.

PANIC IN NEW YORK MARKET.

Losses of Day Range from One to Four Points in Some Issues to 11¼ in Others.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, April 29.—[Special.]—The stock market broke sharply into a panic today under sales which swept away all support. The weakness was multiplied by the decline in prices and many additional offerings were forced upon the market by lenders of money solicitous for the value of their collateral, by speculators desirous of limiting their losses, and by holders on margin who were forced out by their brokers as the margins were wiped out. The extreme losses extend very generally from 1 to 4 points, and for Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg there was a decline of 11¼. Northwestern preferred 9¾, C., C., C. and St. Louis 8, Atlantic Coast Line 7½, U. S. Rubber preferred 7½, New York Central 7, and for an extensive list of active stocks from 4 to 5½, the latter figure for St. Paul. Total sales of bonds par value, $1,940,000.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	255@250	United States	120@128
American	224@235	Wells Fargo	258@245

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, registered	104¾@104¾
United States 2s, coupon	104¾@105¼
United States 3s, registered	104 @104¾
United States 3s, coupon	105 @105¾
United States 3s, small	103¾
United States 4s, registered	104¾@105¼
United States 4s, coupon	104¾@105¼
United States 4s, new, registered	132 @133¾
United States 4s, new, coupon	133 @133¾
District of Columbia 3.65s	119½
Philippine 4s	109

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

$6000 Adams Ex 4s	103¾	$16000 Jas Gs	97¼@98¼
1000 Am Hide 6s	97	3000 K C So 3s	70
7000 Am T-T 4s	95¾	2000 Lack Steel 5s	105
4000 Am Thread 4s	87⅜	3000 Lake S 4s	100¼@93¾
$1000 Am Tob 6s	113¼@	28000 Mex C 1st inc	
17000 do 4s	79¼@		21¾@22
10000 Atch 4s	102¼@	3000 M K T of T 5s	100
2000 A C L 4s	102¾	6000 do 2d	86
$4000 B-O 4s	109⅜	1000 M P Se of 1st	100
1000 do W Va 4s	101	13000 Nass Elec 4s	87¾
10000 Buf Gas 5s	60	6000 N Y G El H-P 6s	111
10000 C of Ga 1st inc	91¼	5000 do 4s	93
10000 do 2d inc	75	6000 Nort-W P 4s	97¼
1000 Cent Pac 1st	101	2000 Nor Pac 3s	77
1000 C of N J 5s	120¾	2000 O R-N 4s	102¼
1000 C-O 6s	120¾	11000 P-B inc	72¾
1000 do 4½s	107¾	10000 Rdg r m 4s	102¼
10000 do 2d	101	1000 St L M 4s	98
12000 C-A 3½s	81¼	4000 do R-G 4s	96⅛
1000 C B-Q 4s	99⅜	6000 StL-SF 2ds	90
2000 do reg	99¾	6000 St L S W 1st	90¾
2000 do 5s	103	7000 S A L 4s	86
1000 CM-St P C-Mo	103⅛@106	1000 So Pac 4s	96¼
8000 do g m 4s	95	10000 Va & H 4½s	104
9000 Ft W-D 1st	113¾	2000 Wab 1st	119
5000 Ft W-R G 1st	90	93000 do deb B	74@76
17000 Gn Bay 5s	104¾	2000 do P 1st 4s	94¼
97000 do C 5s	106⅜	100000 do 2d 4s	39@41
39000 do 4½s ctfs	87¼@	4000 W Md 4s	88¾@
10000 Int Pap conv 6s	94¼	6000 Wis Cent 4s	94¾

Total sales, $1,926,000.

MARKETS WAIT ON FIGHT.

London Stock Exchange Is Unsettled While Encounter in Far East Waters Hangs Fire.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1905: By the New York Herald.]

LONDON, April 29.—It is seldom that a stock exchange holiday falls so opportunely as did the Easter vacation this year, on Saturday. With a longer stay of the Baltic fleet in Kamranh bay, giving rise to diplomatic negotiations between Tokio and Paris, and with Delcasse's threatened resignation agitating the European chancelleries, all the elements making for market demoralization seemed to be present.

By Tuesday the situation had cleared up all around, and the resumption on Tuesday was made under fairly settled conditions. Notwithstanding the lessening tension, however, the market appeared weak and ill at ease, and a little desultory selling started a downward movement in all departments which has been almost unintermittently in progress ever since.

Of course there is hardly any need to say that here, as elsewhere, the immediate reason or excuse for the despondency is the uncertainty regarding the naval position in the far east. The firm attitude taken by France as a neutral by removing all fears of extraneous complications failed somehow to clear the air to the extent which might have been expected.

It is unfortunate that the market has adopted this attitude, for it is unlikely a decisive engagement will take place for some weeks yet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	Friday.	Saturday's	Friday's
	42 p. m.	latest.	N. Y. N. equity. close.
Atchison	87⅞	87¾	85¾ 84¾
Do pfd	104½	105	102¾ 102
Baltimore & Ohio	109¾	109¾	106¼ 105¾
Canadian Pacific	156¾	153¼	149¾ 147¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	62¾	62¾	60⅝ 60⅞
Chi. Great Western	22	22	21¾ 21¾
Chi. M. & St. P.	181	181	176¾ 176¾
Den. & Rio Grande	33¾	33	32¾ 32½
Do 1st pfd	90¾	91¾	89 87¾
Do 2d pfd	67½	67½	65¾ 66
Illinois Central	150¾	150¾	145¾ 146¾
Louis. & Nash.	152	149¾	145¾ 144¾
M., K. & T.	29¾	29¾	28 28¾
New York Central	150¾	149¾	144¾ 146
Norfolk & Western	80¾	80¾	78¾ 78¾
Ontario & Western	66¾	65¾	62¾ 62¾
Pennsylvania	71¾	71¾	69¾ 69¾
Reading	47	48	93½ 93
Do 1st pfd	47	47	91¾ 91¾
Do 2d pfd	44¼	44¼	86¾
Southern Railway	32¾	32¾	31¾ 31¾
Do pfd	98¾	98¾	96¾ 96¾
Southern Pacific	69¾	69¾	67¾ 67¾
Union Pacific	104¾	104¾	102¾ 102¾
Do pfd	101	100¾	97¾ 98
U. S. Steel	35¾	35¾	34¼ 34¼
Do pfd	106¾	106¾	104¼ 104¾
Wabash	21¼	21¾	21 21
Do pfd	43	44¼	43¾ 42¾

Consols, 90¼; New York equivalent, 90 5-16.

LARGE RUN OF STRAWBERRIES.

Prices Are Lower and Market Demoralized—Other Produce Lines Steady.

Receipts of about 25 cars of strawberries, some of them in poor condition, caused a sharp drop in prices, and some sales had to be made below prices quoted. There was still interference with the movement of all but the most perishable goods, and prices of all other lines were steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra fine, 60 per cent fresh	17½c	Butter, creamery, extras	25c
Do prime firsts	16c	Firsts	24c
Do, at mark, general assortment, cases included	15½@15¾c	Seconds	21@22c
Do, cases returned	14½@15c	Dairies, Cooley's	22c
		Packing stock	18c
		Cheese, twins	14½c

FRUITS.

Oranges, box	$1.50@3.25	brl	$4.00@6.50
Strawberries, 24 qts	$1.00@1.75	Bananas, per bunch	.50c@$1.75
Grapefruit	$2.00@6.00	Lemons, boxes	$1.50@2.00
Apples, 1 bu	25c@$1.75	Pineapples, crate	$2.25@3.10
Do, brls	$1.00@2.75		
Cranberries, case			

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys	14c	Capons	14@18c
Live chickens	13c	Dressed chickens	12½@13c
Springs, doz	$3.00@5.50	Dressed turkeys	15@18c
Broilers	$3.00@5.00	Snipe, per doz	50c@$1.25
Live ducks	12@13c	Plover, golden	$1.25
Live geese, per doz	$4.00@7.00	Yellow leg	40@50c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, per doz	$1.25@2.50	Lettuce, heads, per brl	$6.00
Beets, new, per brl	$2.00@4.00	Bo leaf, cases	25c
Cabbages, each	5@6c	Cucumbers, doz	35@65c
brl	$1.50@2.50	Rhubarb, box	40@50c
Potatoes, bu	30@37c	Tomatoes, per case	$2.00@4.50
Do, new, brls	$2.00@3.50	Spinach, boxes	40@50c
Do, sweet, brl	$1.00@2.10	String beans, per bu	$1.50@4.00
Onions, per bu	50c@$1.10	Turnips, bu	35@40c
Beans, hand picked	$1.65		

VEAL.

60@80 lbs	6@7c	Choice	8c
80@120 lbs	7@8c	Coarse and heavy	6@6c

IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 29.—In the dry goods market the week ends with considerable interest on the part of buyers in those lines which are difficult to ensure for prompt delivery. The attitude of sellers is firm, and, while no one predicts any material advance, the sold up condition of many lines would seem to preclude any weakness.

Metals—There was little feature in the metal markets and general conditions were unchanged. Tin is quoted at $30.15¾@30.37½; lake copper is held around $15.00@16.25, electrolytic at $15.00@15.25, and casting at $14.75@15.00. Lead is quoted at $4.50@4.60 for spot, and spelter at $5.90. Iron remains quiet at recent prices.

Butter—Barely steady. Receipts, 8,152. Street, prime extra creamery, 27c. Butter in Philadelphia week; extra western creamery, 26c; extra nearby price, 29c.

Eggs—Steady, unchanged. Receipts, 15,783. Eggs in Philadelphia firmer; nearby fresh, 17c, at mark; western, fresh, 17@17½c, at mark.

Poultry—Alive and dressed and steady and unchanged.

MAY DEAL IS ALL OVER.

COLLAPSE OF GATES CORNER IS NOW COMPLETE.

Break of 15 Cents for the Week and of 35 Cents from the High Point in February Follows Liquidation by the Big Longs and Talers — Deferred Futures Suffer and the Market Shows Little Rallying Power—Other Grains.

The May wheat bubble kept on collapsing last week until there has been a further break of 13½c, to 86½c, or a total loss of 35c from the high point of February. About all of the air and the water seemed to have been squeezed out of the Gates "corner" by this radical and stringent process of liquidation, the market standing and reacting slightly.

The break had reached the point where shorts were even more willing to cover than longs were anxious to sell, and the volume of trading diminished to so small a figure that it seemed certain the market was as near even as it often gets.

The little reaction was helped by some improvement in the milling demand. Local millers were good buyers through the week and there was a better inquiry from outside millers, though not a large business. There was a more marked improvement in the situation in the northwest. Minneapolis reported a small sale of patent flour for export, the first in months, and a good milling demand, while the claim that one of the big mills there which had been on the bull side of the market would take in all the contract May wheat on May delivery helped in starting a reaction. There was a recovery of 3½c in the May price in Minneapolis at the week end, compared with an upturn of only ⅝c here, the local market closing at 87¼c. July wheat sold off to 81⅝c and September to 78½c, the deferred futures rallying feebly. Liquidation in these deliveries was only less severe than in May and was forced by the May weakness. A sharp break in the stock market was a factor.

Fine Weather for Crop.

Extremely favorable weather for the growing winter wheat crop was another consideration, generous rains over the entire belt disposing of any fears of injury to the plant from drought. The only complaints apparently are of damage by red rust in Texas, the Hessian fly in Nebraska having been drowned out for the time being at least. The northwest has missed its fair share of the rains and it is still a little dry there for the best interests of the growth of spring wheat, seeding of which is nearly done. But there have been some rains in the three states. There are no serious complaints and a 10 per cent increase in acreage is counted on in Minnesota and North Dakota. There are still some fears lest lightweight wheat used for seed will not do well.

Although May wheat in Chicago has sold off to about the price of May wheat in Winnipeg, that market declining about 4c, while this was going off 26c, there has been no appearance of any export demand. A few loads of Manitoba have been taken, but the demand is not urgent. September wheat has sold off to a point at which new crop wheat could have been sold for export a few weeks ago, but foreign buyers seem to count on being able to make purchases still more economically, and their bids have been reduced. Some few speculative sales may have been made for July, August, and September shipment, but the local market is still out of line as a hedging proposition.

Poor Week for Corn Bulls.

Corn prices have yielded during the week on the decline in wheat, and also on a generally bearish sentiment, encouraged by fine weather and soil conditions for planting the new crop. While receipts have been exceedingly light, under 100 cars daily, and local shipments have been 1,000,000 bu in excess of the receipts, the current shipping demand has not been urgent. Fear of liquidation of the commanding long lines of May has induced thorough liquidation by outside holders, and a good deal of local bear press

STRUGGLE FOR COURT BILL

PRACTICE ACT MAY NOT GET THROUGH LEGISLATURE.

Opposition of Corporation Lawyers and Supreme Tribunal So Pronounced That It May Fail—Measure Intended to Simplify Legal Proceedings and Enable Clients More Readily to Secure Decisions on Merits of Cases.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—[Special.]—Corporation lawyers and the Supreme court of Illinois have used such an influence on the house that the practice act drafted by the Illinois practice act commission will have a hard struggle to get through the legislature, if its case be not hopeless already.

This measure is designed to simplify the practice in Illinois courts. It has been prepared because over half of the lawsuits started are decided on technicalities and not on their merits. It has been estimated that six-tenths of the cases, to give the percentage exactly, are thrown out of court because of some error in preparation. The merits of these cases never are reached.

The result is to clog the courts with the hearing of technicalities, and the purpose of the practice act bill was to simplify procedure and make it possible for litigants to get a hearing on the merits of their claims more frequently.

Lawyers Against Bill.

Corporation lawyers have been against the bill, because to simplify the methods of procedure would not be to the interests of their clients. When the lawyer of a corporation can secure a victory for his client on a technicality he has avoided a test of the merits of the case which might have proved more dangerous, when the corporation is arrayed against an individual.

The corporation will have as its attorney a lawyer of great shrewdness and ability to take advantage of technicalities. The other litigant, if a man seeking damages or a person of no great means, is likely to have retained a lawyer whose experience and ability cannot be measured with that of the corporation attorney. Hence the greater the chance of errors in preparation the better for the corporation.

The Supreme court of the state is an odd associate with the corporation lawyer in the opposition to the bill, but the judges of the state bench have another motive. They have affirmed that a new practice would require interpretation and that as a departure from present methods it would retard litigation instead of facilitating it. The judges do not want the common law practice under which suits are conducted disturbed by any further attempt at codification than has been accomplished from time to time by passage of specific acts by the legislature.

Amendments Cause Division.

The practice bill, having been thoroughly discussed in the judicial department and practice committee of the house, was reported out several weeks ago and was advanced to second reading. There the bill, as decided on by the committee, was amended, in certain respects along lines suggested by Justice Ricks. These amendments divided the lawyers of the house into several factions and no attempt to advance the bill further has been successful.

Gov. Deneen has been especially interested in the measure, and from time to time has attempted to hasten action. The house organization has attempted and has promised to make further attempts, but the bill has remained on third reading.

The last week of the legislature now has begun, and the assembly finds that it has nearly all of its real work to do. Measures which might have survived if they had not been caught in such a rush of bills as will set in this week will be crushed and lost.

The situation in which the practice bill finds itself is that in which a score of other important measures stand. The primary bill and the civil service bill demand attention and must get it. The gas enabling act is another must. Fortunately the primary bill and the civil service measure are in such shape that they are not likely to raise a fight.

The other bills must take their chances in the rush to get aboard. It will be a picnic scramble compared to which a rush to get aboard a Wabash avenue cable train at 5:30 in the afternoon will be an orderly procession.

Bills to Be Acted On.

An enumeration of a few of the bills which must be acted on this week if at all, will serve to illustrate the importance of some of the measures and give some idea of the crush. A few, in addition to the gas, primary, civil service, and practice bills, are:

The Chicago charter convention bill which has passed the house and must be passed by the senate.

The loan shark bill which has passed the senate and must be passed by the house.

The divorce bill which has passed the senate and house in different forms and must go to a conference.

The sheriffs bill, making it obligatory on sheriffs to suppress racetrack gambling, which has passed the senate as a senate bill and which is in the house as a house bill in spite of the fact that both measures are identical. The advancement of the senate bill instead of the house bill would have given the measure a greater chance to become a law.

The shot firers bill, wanted by the miners.

The board of trade bills, legalizing the board of trade operations, passed by the senate, but at the present moment in the pockets of James Paddock, clerk of the senate.

The amendment to the convict labor law, needed by the prisons of the state if they are to keep all convicts employed.

The enabling act, to give Chicago the right to sell surplus electricity.

The Chicago Automobile club bill which is up to the house. It prescribes rates of speed and supersedes local authority.

The local option bill which has been juggled between the house and senate until both its state of being and its condition are unknown.

The senate bill abolishing cumulative voting for sanitary trustees which is in the house.

The house bill demanding reports from the drainage board to the governor and to the legislature every two years.

There are a hundred other bills in the house alone and some of them of equal importance with the ones enumerated. A house roll call averages about a half hour. When there is a fight it is easily possible to use up two hours. From this some idea of the crush of business confronting the Illinois legislature in its last week may be obtained.

GERRY SOCIETY KIDNAPED HIS DAUGHTER, HE ASSERTS.

Adelaide Meachway's Father, Who Lives in New York, Seeks His Child in Illinois.

Mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Adelaide Meachway, a pretty 12 year old girl, whom her father, B. Meachway, 90 Bank street, New York City, alleges in advertisements was kidnaped by the Gerry society, was partly solved yesterday through an investigation made on the basis of the information contained in the advertisement.

It appears that the girl was "stage struck," and for that reason was placed by her foster mother in care of the New York Juvenile asylum, an institution which places homeless and wayward children in good homes in the west. The New York institution, which operates in conjunction with the Illinois Home and Aid society of Chicago, sent Adelaide, together with sixteen other children, to the Chicago home at 5616 Perry avenue.

The girl came here on March 31, and Dr. Hastings H. Hart, superintendent of the society, found a home for her two weeks later on a farm in Illinois. Just where the girl is could not be learned yesterday because Supt. Hart was out of the city. Mrs. T. P. Stebbins, matron of the home, said Adelaide came from New York with the consent of her stepmother, who is believed to be the girl's legal guardian.

Her father alleges that she was taken away from him "through malicious false statements made by her foster mother," and that she wrote to her father on the train going west and mailed the letter in Chicago, the last words of her letter being "God be with you till we meet again."

LAST SHOW AT SAM T. JACK'S

Curtain Falls on Burlesque Stage Now to Give Place to Boston Store Extension.

The last performance was given at Sam T. Jack's theater last night. In a few weeks the building will have been torn down. A new structure, an addition to the Boston store, is to be erected on the site. The farmers in the buffalo overcoats, stealing a day off while "Maria" has gone to the husking bee, will miss the old place most. The newsboys who nightly have crowded the galleries will wander disconsolately about the streets.

At the close of the final performance the audience set up a cheer. Several of the patrons wanted to remove the chairs they had sat in for souvenirs. Manager Euson explained that the seats belonged to the Boston store.

As the curtain fell for the last time on the "Bunch of Jays" a tear was seen to trickle sadly down the face of an old person in the stage box. "I was here on the first night," he said, "and I came 'way from Springfield to be here on the closing night."

The theater opened for burlesque shows in December, 1891.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—Majestic, Lewiston, Buffalo. Merchandise—Chicago, New York, Wissahickon, Owego, Buffalo. Lumber—G. C. Markham, Muskegon; M. Wilson, Ludington; M. F. Butters, Marinette; J. Sheriffs, J. Mowatt, Alpena.

Cleared—Merchandise—Mauch Chunk, Buffalo. Grain—A. D. Davidson, Montreal. Light—G. C. Markham, Muskegon; Berkshire, Superior.

Vessel Movements.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Arrived—Black Rock.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Aloha, A. Wilson.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Curtis, Holland.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Cleared—Thew, Penetanguishene.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Scranton, Albright, Weeks.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Melbourne, Cleveland. Down—Neepawah.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Marion, Midland Queen. Turret Court, Russia.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Mary Elphicke. Cleared—Coal—Butman, Green Bay; S. Minch, Windsor.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Ore—Genoa, Jupiter, Lake Erie. Lumber—Hines, Wayne, Law, Sawyer, Tuxbury, Redfern, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wells, London, Venus, Brower, Jenks, Watson, Ottawa, Spalding. Cleared—Light—Saxon, Duluth; Ottawa, Sarnia.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Volunteer, Amazonas, Neahtawanta, Clee—Hubbins, Roby, Pioneer, Ashtabula; Chattanoogs, Wawatam, Cambria, Hundred Thirty-one, Cleveland; Winnebago, Cast, Buffalo.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Holland, Cahoon, Keith, Buckhout, Iosco, Sahara, Frank Peavey, George Peavey, Godfrey, Lozen, Hutchinson, Thomas Adams. Departed—Houghton, Thomas, Nottingham, Jupiter, Monarch, Kerr, Hundred Thirty, Hundred Thirty-three, Watt, Grammer, W. W. Brown, Wisconsin, Senora, Mars, Fairbairn, Harvey Brown, Manola, ore, Lake Erie, Onoko, light, Two Harbors; Reynolds, George Gould, grain, Buffalo; Wyoming, merchandise, Port Huron; Richardson, Street, light, Ashland.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Brazil, 10:40 Saturday night; Utica, 11:20; Madagascar, 5:30 Sunday morning; Selwyn Eddy, 8:30; Whitaker, 11:30; Shaw, 12:30 p. m.; Gladstone, 7; Greenbush, 8:15. Down—Steamer and consort, 12:30 Sunday morning; Starke, 4; Flower, 4:30; Fabiow, 4:40; Mercer, 5; John Otis, 7:20; Hand, 10:30; Fayette, 11; Pridgeon and consorts, 11:40; Nye, noon; Warren, 12:40 p. m.; Hurd, 3:20; Syracuse, 4:10; Binghamton, 4:30; Vega, 5:20; William Palmer, 5:40; C. W. Elphicke, 6:30. Wind northeast, 8 miles; clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Griffin, Craig, Marieka, Uganda, 9:30 Saturday night; Ogilvie, Miller, midnight; Roman, Naesmyth, 2 Sunday morning; Crescent City, Carrington, Nicol, Langham, Marine, 6; Gilchrist, Still, 7; Griswold No. 1, 8:30; A. B. Wolvin, 9:20; Fitch, Maitland, 10; Coffinberry, Bill, 10:30; Wade, 11; Lake Shore, Manitoba, 11:30; Wilcox, midnight; Bay City, Barth, 4; Princeton, 5; Viking, 5:30; Donnecona, 7; Hand, 8. Down—Tadousac, 10 Saturday night; Australia, Amason, Northwind, 10:30; Cowie, midnight; Shaw, Paris, 1:30 Sunday morning; England, 4; Northern King, Carnegie, Strathcona, 8; McDougall, Bryn Mawr, Parks Foster, Chili, 9; Lafayettte and whaleback, Reed, Buffalo, noon; Maricopa and whaleback, 12:30 p. m.; Troy, 1; Van Hise, Conifer, 2:20; Ellwood, America, Britannic, 3:30; Coralia, Holley, 4; Fulton, Martha, 7.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Centurion, 10:30 Saturday night; Samuel Mitchell, Linn, 1:20 Sunday morning; Superior City, 10; Dickson, 2; Holmes, 3; McGregor and consort, 3:10; Lagonda, Algeria, 4:30; Saxona, 5; Cuba, 5:15; Erin, Danforth, 5:30; Lasalle, 6; M. Boyce, Wads, Raleigh, Tokio, 7; John Owen, 7:20; Massachusetts, Muncy, 8; Pope, 9:30; Bessemer, Goodyear, Rockefeller, 9:50; Admiral, 10:40; Gilbert, 11:30; Hiawatha, 11:50; Paully, 12:15 p. m.; Ewan, Bulgaria, Tasmania, 1:30; Keefe, 2:30; Mahoning [cleared], 2:50; Bielman, McLachlan, Duluth, 4; North Star, 4:30; Edinboro, 6:50; Downs—Watson, 11 Saturday night; Cranage, 2 Sunday morning; Imperial, 7:20; Mary Duncan, J. O. Carpenter, 9:30; Mercur, 10; Reis, 11:30; J. C. Gilchrist, Still, 2; Arabian, Seneca, 2:30; C. M. Warner, 3:15; Major, Rosemount, 3:30; A. M. Marshall, 3:50; Squire, 4; Alfred Mitchell, 5; Boston, 6:10; Uranus, 6:50; Chisholm, 6; Walker, 6:40; Matthews, Masaba, 6:50; L. C. Smith, Yosemite, 7; Howe, 7:40; Berlin, Aurora, 7:50; Downtenese, 8; Empire City, Jenney, 8:10; Morley, 8:40; Neosho, 8:50.

Syndicate Buys Indiana Mines.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 30.—John S. Bays, acting for a New York syndicate, has purchased seven of the best mines in Sullivan county. The consideration is said to have been approximately $2,500,000. The syndicate will take over the property on June 1.

NEW COUNCIL TO BEGIN

MAYOR DUNNE WILL PRESIDE AT ITS MEETING TONIGHT.

Ald. Dever Is Expected to Introduce Resolutions Bearing on the Strike—Executive Uncertain Whether He Will Hand In Message, Either on Labor Struggle or Municipal Ownership—Commissioner Patterson's Appointment Will Be Announced.

Mayor Dunne will make his first appearance tonight as the presiding officer of the new city council. Both the new aldermen and the new mayor were sworn in on April 10, but the business done did not go beyond organization, which had been arranged for in advance.

The council and the mayor start off with a lot of important work ahead of them, but nothing scheduled for this initial meeting. Ald. Dever is expected to introduce resolutions bearing on the strike, and it would be a dull meeting if Ald. Coughlin did not have something to offer regarding municipal ownership.

It was thought yesterday the mayor might have a message to offer bearing on both the strike and his municipal ownership program, but he said last evening he did not think he would.

"I have not made up my mind yet," he said, "but the way it looks now I will not have a message of any kind. If I do write one it will be caused by developments which may arise tomorrow."

Neither will the mayor have any appointments to make. "I will send in the name of Mr. Patterson as commissioner of public works," he said, "and may make the announcement that I have selected Mr. Cramer as my private secretary. The latter's name need not be sent to the council, as his appointment does not have to be confirmed, but it may be done as a mere matter of information. Otherwise there will be no appointments of any kind."

Some of the aldermen are talking of moving to reconsider the vote by which the new city code was adopted so as to bring the plumbers' ordinance before the council for revision if a majority wish to take it up. Ald. Sullivan of the Twenty-third ward has been mentioned as likely to make the motion.

UXORICIDE IS CONVICTED BY POISON TESTS MADE IN COURT.

Crystals from Dead Wife's Stomach Kill Frogs, and Greenville, Tex., Jury Sentences Defendant to Death.

Greenville, Tex., April 30.—A physical demonstration of administering poison and causing death was made in court during the trial of Will Manning, charged with poisoning his wife near Celeste. It resulted in the defendant's conviction.

Following a futile effort by Judge H. D. Wood to have Manning swallow a dozen of the strychnine crystals taken by chemical process from the stomach of his dead wife three frogs were brought into the courtroom. A small quantity of strychnine obtained from a drug store was injected into one of the frogs and produced death in a few minutes. Into another frog water was injected without noticeable effect. A small portion of poison from the crystals said to have been found by the chemist in his analysis of the contents of the stomach of the dead woman given another frog produced death more quickly than did that from poison procured from the drug store.

The demonstration was made in view of the jury, which assessed the death penalty.

MOVING PICTURES SHOW GUILT.

Depositors of Defunct Bank in Buffalo Depict President as Burglar with Mask and Lantern.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 30.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the German bank depositors today moving pictures were introduced to make more impressive and emphatic the demands of the depositors that the alleged wreckers of the defunct institution be prosecuted.

Arthur E. Appleyard of Brookline, Mass., who bought the bank from Eugene A. Georger, its former president, and his associates, is under indictment in this county and proceedings for his extradition are pending.

Appleyard was depicted with mask and dark lantern leaving for Buffalo. Another picture showed the bank directors asleep while the institution was being looted.

Two good pieces of fiction in next Sunday's "Tribune."

Highest Praise

Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

THE Scientific Stations for the Brewing Industry of Bohemia and Bavaria, attest that Budweiser is not only equal to the best Bohemian and Bavarian beers in all their properties, but exceeds them in keeping qualities. Budweiser is brewed and bottled only at the home plant of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Orders Promptly Filled by

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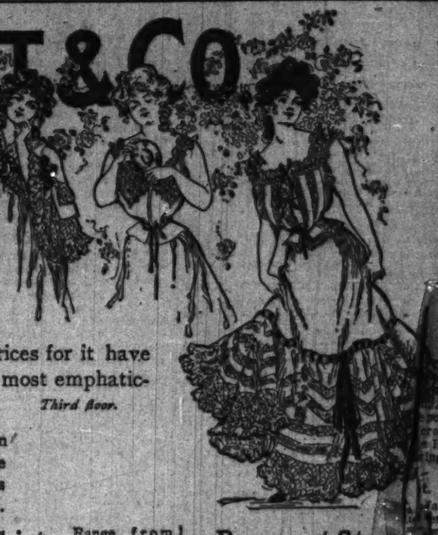
The Great May Sale of Muslin Underwear



IT opens today. The gathering of merchandise and the making of prices for it have been governed by one purpose, namely: To demonstrate again, and most emphatically, the value-giving power of this store. *Third floor.*

Nothing but the products of the best manufacturers has been given a place in these assortments. Exclusive style has been made a feature of them. Our ability to handle goods in large quantities has been utilized to the last degree in securing price concessions.

Night Dresses.—Immense and varied assortments—every desired style; high necks, low necks; long sleeves, short sleeves; chemise style or open front.

100 styles at $1.00.

We call attention to two special styles. Both are of fine nainsook. One has square neck, front and back trimmed with choice embroidery insertion, short sleeves trimmed to match. The other is low neck chemise style, with solid lace yoke in front, finished with beading, lace edge and ribbon; bell sleeve with lace edge.

Skirt-Chemise: Fast becoming popular, as each takes the place of two garments. We have them medium and long with French back, simply or elaborately trimmed; eighteen styles at $1.00

Corset Covers: Shape and fit have received most careful attention; designs embrace everything that is desirable and attractive, from elaborately trimmed covers for wear with lingerie blouses to simple materials with dainty edges; 25c to $12.00. Exceptional values at $1.00, 75c, 50c, and.... 38c

Drawers: Most of these have the French bands. Variety of styles and range of prices complete. Cambric Drawers, deep full flounces, tucked, embroidery and lace trimmed. 58c

Extra Sizes: This section is splendidly equipped, both as to materials and designs, in extra size garments.

Night Dresses, 75c, 85c, $1, and up to $6.
Drawers, 25c, 45c, 50c, 58c and up to $5.
Corset Covers, 30c, 45c, 50c, 75c up to $3.

Matched Sets: A large section set apart for these; bound to be the interesting spot for trousseau seekers. Each set boxed. Prices range from $45.00 down to $5.00, $4.50, $3.50, $2.75 and..... $2.00

French Hand-Made Lingerie.

For weeks we have been receiving shipments, almost daily, until our assortment of French underwear, both in the elaborate and practical styles, is complete. These are displayed in the French room and represent the highest art of the famous French needleworkers *at the lowest prices quotable on French lingerie.*

White Skirts: Range, from the sheerest lacy creations to the fine but simple tucked skirts, is complete. Our line of embroidery trimmed petticoats has no equal. Remarkably pretty lace and embroidery trimmed petticoats, prices ranging from $28 down to $1.75, $1.45, $1.25..... $1

For Girls: Undermuslins for misses and children have received unusual attention. Typical quotations:

Cambric Night Dresses, sizes from 2 to 14 years, solid embroidery yokes, embroidery edge on neck, front and sleeves, 63c.

White Skirts, full assortment new tucked, lace and embroidery trimmed effects; price range, $3.95 down to $1.00, 75c and.... 45c

Drawers, all sizes, great variety, at prices ranging from $1.50 down to..... 12c

Basement Store. Inexpensive undermuslins here have been selected with as much care as the stock on the third floor. The purpose has been put *value* into each garment.

Night Dresses with tucked or lace embroidery trimmed yokes.....

Corset Covers, good muslin, perfect fitting, perfect workmanship, all sizes.....

Corset Covers: Low necks, high necks; thousands in the full fronts; trimmed with lace insertions, edges, beadings, ribbons, 25c, 15c and.....

White Skirts, with full deep lawn tucked or lace trimmed ruffles.....

Drawers: Great variety of styles and extraordinary values at.....

Children's muslin drawers, with hem and tucks, all sizes.....

May Sale Women's Lingerie Waists, Women's and Girls' Summer Dresses.

THIS sale is to be an annual event. Therefore no effort has been spared to make this inauguration of the series such a success—both in *styles* and *values*—that mere announcement of it in future years will be sufficient to turn the thoughts of Chicago women toward our great costume floor. *Fourth floor.*

The Collection of Lingerie Waists is destined, we believe, to take rank as the best display of the kind ever spread before the women of Chicago. *Every style is exclusive*—made for us and not shown elsewhere.

Style distinction—style freshness and style correctness—is, too, a prominent characteristic of the assortments of summer dresses included in the sale—shirt waist suits, silk suits, skirts, etc., for both women and girls. The whole costume floor, in fact, blooms with dainty wearables.

Women's Suits and Skirts.

Suits of fine white lawn, skirt tucked and waist elaborately lace trimmed..... $5.00

Dozens of other styles in white and black and white, at $6.50 to..... $10.00

White linen skirts, box plaited, with tucked panels between plaits..... $6.75

BASEMENT STORE: Shirt waist suits in blue, brown, tan, red and gray chambray and white lawns; plaited blouse waists, full side plaited skirts—wash suits..$2.95

Girls' Dresses and Skirts.

Girls' sailor dresses, blouse and plaited full skirt, from $2.95 to..... $7.50

Misses naval suits, pure linen, $10.00, $12.75, $13.50 and up to..... $25.00

Girls' white wash skirts, with tucks and straps, at..... $3.50

BASEMENT STORE: Girls' white lawn dresses, hemstitched yoke with lace trimmed ruffle; extra width skirts with deep hems, 4 to 14 years, at..... $1.25

Women's Wash Waists.

Silk waists, white and black, lace trimmed; full sleeve, yoke front and back $5.50

White mull waists with lace and insertion, three-quarter sleeves..... $6.00

White, pink and blue mull waists trimmed with Val. lace, at..... $2.50

Waists entirely of English eyelet embdy. on mull; Val. insertion trimmed.... $9.00

BASEMENT STORE: Women's white lawn waists, lace inserted fronts..... $1.10

Silk Shirtwaist Suits.

New silk suits with smart short plaited coat, ¾ sleeves trimmed with braid, plaited skirt; colors blue, black, brown, reseda, jasper and plum, remarkably smart and attractive suits, special at..... $25.00

Shirtwaist suits in fancy silks, surplice waist, trimmed, lace plaited skirt; also foulard silk with lace collar and cuffs, plaited skirt, colors blue, black and brown..... $10.00

White Mull Dresses.

Very dainty white mull dresses, full flounced and tucked skirts with insertions; waist also tucked and trimmed in lace, new sleeves, high silk girdles; exceptionally smart and "summery" design; special price..... $18.50

Another assortment of dainty summer dresses; dresses of dotted white mull, plaited skirt trimmed around hips with embroidery, waist to match..... $12.75

25c—Annual Sale of Sample Hosiery for Men and Women—25c

This is the sale long famous as offering the greatest hosiery values of the year—the sale for which frugal buyers wait—and this year the assortments are larger and better than ever.

First floor. **These Are Manufacturer's Samples at a Third and Half of Regular Prices.** Sold at this reduction because they have been spread out and somewhat handled in the maker's showroom and because we got a further price concession by taking such a quantity. But these were the pick of the maker's output in the first place—the selected stock on which he depended to attract the trade, and they have not been harmed by handling. Practically every hosiery fabric, style and color is represented. A few of the kinds: *First floor.*

Lace hosiery in black and colors.
Figured lisle hose.
Plain black cotton hose with split sole.
25c

Lace hosiery allover and boot.
Striped lisle hose.
Plain black cotton hose with white feet.
25c

Plain lisle embroidered hose.
Dotted lisle hose.
Outsize cotton and lisle hose, split sole.
25c

Drop stitch lisle hose.
Outsize cotton hose with white feet.
Outsize lisle hose with white feet.

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